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1982
Texas Fact Book

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R.J.W.
M.C.A.

1982
Texas Fact Book

I

Using This Book

The 1982 edition of the *Texas Fact Book* is designed to answer many of the requests for information received by the Bureau of Business Research. The section on sources, pages 169–185 of this book, should be helpful in answering any questions that cannot be answered in a pocket-sized book. Sources of data that were used in preparing this book, as well as sources for other types of data that might be useful to business people, are included in this section. We welcome comments on the content and format of the *Texas Fact Book*.

The time lag in the publication of official statistics is a constant problem for all data users. At the time of preparation (mid-1981) we used the most recent statistics available. While some information was available for 1980, most of the data are for 1979. When more current data were not available, the data from the previous edition have been repeated in this edition; the maps showing sources of personal income by region, vehicle registrations, and migration data are repeated from the 1981 edition. Unless otherwise noted, all statistics are for the state of Texas or for areas within the state. In many cases, column totals and numerical amounts may not add exactly because of independent rounding.

Readers may not be familiar with several terms used in the *Fact Book*. These include *standard metropolitan statistical areas*, referred to as *SMSAs* or *metropolitan areas; standard consolidated statistical areas*, referred to as *SCSAs;* and *state planning regions*, referred to as *regions*. Other terms used are *standard industrial classification system*, referred to as *SIC; total personal income;* and *per capita income*. All of these terms are defined in the appropriate sections of this book.

Economic Profile of Texas: An Overview

Texas is now the third most populous state in the country, following only California and New York. The population of Texas increased 27.1 percent between 1970 and 1980; the national population increased 11.4 percent during the same period. Texas population in 1980 was 14,228,383 and had been 11,198,655 in 1970, according to the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Changes in population occur through natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) and net migration. As a result of natural increase, Texas grew by 8.9 percent; in-migration accounted for an additional 7.3 percent increase. On the average, between 1970 and 1978, 298 people moved into Texas a day, over and above those who left the state. Natural increase in the United States accounted for 5.4 percent of the population change and in-migration for the other 1.9 percent.

Population growth within Texas has not been evenly distributed. Of the twenty-four planning regions, ten had a faster population increase than the state did. Of the 254 counties, 78 grew at a rate faster than that of the state and 132 grew at a rate slower than the state's. There were net population declines in 44 counties.

Population in Texas is concentrated in the twenty-six standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSAs). In 1980, 80 percent of the population lived within the fifty-four counties that make up the twenty-six SMSAs.

Texas has a fairly young population; 42 percent of the population is between 18 and 44 years of age and over 60 percent is under 35. Median age of males in Texas is 27.5 years and of females is 29.8, according to the *Survey of Buying Power Data Service*. In the United States, the median age of males is 29.1 and females is 31.5.

There are 4,629,000 households in Texas and the average size of households is 2.91 persons. Approximately 32 percent of the households in Texas receive an income of $25,000 or more. Median household effective buying income in 1979 was $18,135. (Household effective buying income is the total income of all household members after taxes.)

Estimates of nonagricultural civilian payroll in Texas indicate that the sectors of mining; construction; transportation, communication, and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate provide a greater percentage of income in Texas than they do in the United States as a whole. The sector that provides the largest percentage of personal income in Texas is manufacturing, followed by wholesale and retail trade. Manufacturing provides a little over 20 percent of personal income in the United States and about 16 percent in Texas. Wholesale and retail trade contributes a little less than 13 percent of income in the United States but almost 15 percent in Texas. Personal income is defined as the current income of persons from all sources, before income and other personal taxes are deducted. (For a more complete definition see page 68.)

Transfer payments are payments that are made for services that are not rendered currently (for example, welfare, social security, and retirement payments); these payments account for 10.3 percent of 1979 personal income in Texas and 13.0 percent in the United States.

The unemployment rate in Texas has been consistently below the national rate during the last several years. In 1980, the Texas unemployment rate was 5.2 percent and the national rate was 7.1 percent.

The percentage of the Texas population that is employed, 41.2 percent in 1980, is slightly more than the percentage in the United States, 40.0 percent. This percentage has been increasing since 1970 when only about 32 percent of the Texas population was employed.

In summary, Texas can be described as possessing the following characteristics:

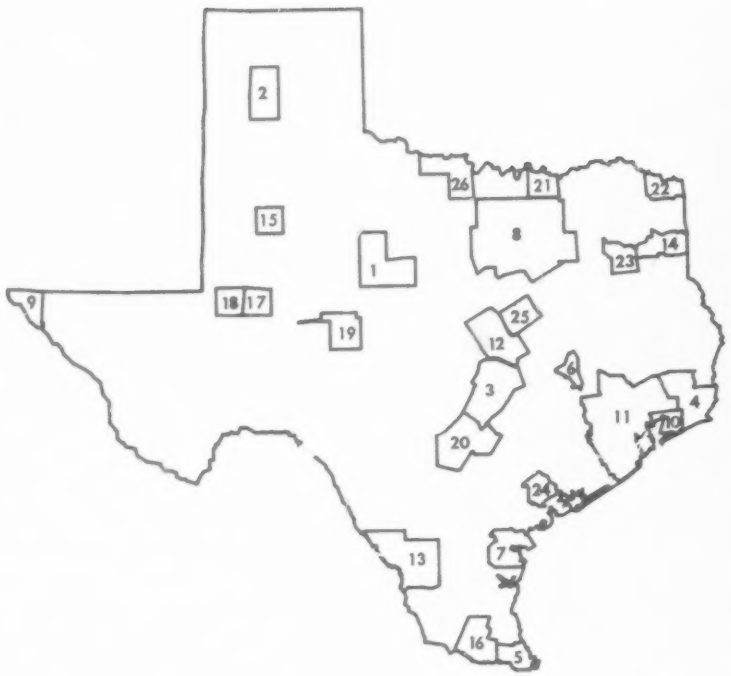
- A growth rate that is more than twice that of the nation.
- A predominately metropolitan population.
- A relatively young population.
- Household income levels slightly below the national average.
- An economy that is well distributed among the various economic sectors, with greatest emphasis in manufacturing and trade.
- A low level of unemployment.

Metropolitan Areas

Standard metropolitan statistical areas, or SMSAs, are defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census based on county or county-equivalent area boundaries. In brief, an SMSA is a county or group of contiguous counties containing a city of at least 50,000 population or a combination of cities with at least 50,000 residents, provided that certain other conditions are met. As of June 1981, there were 323 SMSAs in the United States and 5 in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Texas has 26 SMSAs, including the Texas portion of the Texarkana SMSA. (Unless otherwise noted, all references to the Texarkana SMSA in this book refer only to the Texas portion, Bowie County.) Throughout this book, references to *metropolitan areas* refer to SMSAs.

Standard consolidated statistical areas, or SCSAs, are combinations of adjacent SMSAs, one of which has a population of at least 1,000,000 and which together meet other prescribed conditions. There are thirteen SCSAs in the United States including Houston-Galveston in Texas.

Fifteen of the Texas metropolitan areas consist of a single county while, at the other extreme, the state's two largest metropolitan areas—Dallas-Fort Worth and Houston—contain eleven and six counties. The industrial base differs somewhat between metropolitan areas, although the industries that most frequently play important roles in the state's urban economies are trade, manufacturing, and services. Metropolitan area population growth has been uneven across the state. Between 1970 and 1980, the fastest growing metropolitan areas in Texas were Bryan-College Station, McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg, and Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito. Rapid growth has also occurred in the Austin, Houston, Laredo, Killeen-Temple, El Paso, and Tyler metropolitan areas. While none of the state's metropolitan areas failed to gain population between 1970 and 1980, population growth was only slight in Wichita Falls. The most densely populated metropolitan areas continue to be Galveston-Texas City, El Paso, and San Antonio while the least densely populated are Laredo, Abilene, and San Angelo. Per capita income is highest in Midland, Houston, and Dallas-Fort Worth and lowest in McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg, Laredo, and Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito. The percentage of unemployed persons is lowest in Abilene, Bryan-College Station, and Austin and highest in McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg, Laredo, and Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito.



Note: See list on p. 6 for identification of metropolitan areas.

Component Counties of Metropolitan Areas

1. Abilene SMSA
Callahan
Jones
Taylor

2. Amarillo SMSA
Potter
Randall

3. Austin SMSA
Hays
Travis
Williamson

4. Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange SMSA
Hardin
Jefferson
Orange

5. Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito SMSA
Cameron

6. Bryan-College Station SMSA
Brazos

7. Corpus Christi SMSA
Nueces
San Patricio

8. Dallas-Fort Worth SMSA
Collin
Dallas
Denton
Ellis
Hood
Johnson
Kaufman
Parker
Rockwall
Tarrant
Wise

9. El Paso SMSA
El Paso

10. Galveston-Texas City SMSA
Galveston

11. Houston SMSA
Brazoria
Fort Bend
Harris
Liberty
Montgomery
Waller

12. Killeen-Temple SMSA
Bell
Coryell

13. Laredo SMSA
Webb

14. Longview-Marshall SMSA
Gregg
Harrison

15. Lubbock SMSA
Lubbock

16. McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg SMSA
Hidalgo

17. Midland SMSA
Midland

18. Odessa SMSA
Ector

19. San Angelo SMSA
Tom Green

20. San Antonio SMSA
Bexar
Comal
Guadalupe

21. Sherman-Denison SMSA
Grayson

22. Texarkana SMSA
Bowie

23. Tyler SMSA
Smith

24. Victoria SMSA
Victoria

25. Waco SMSA
McLennan

26. Wichita Falls SMSA
Clay
Wichita

Metropolitan Area Summary (continued)

Metropolitan area	Notable industries
Abilene	TRADE, SERVI
Amarillo	TRADE, SERVI
Austin	SLGOV, SERVI, TRADE
Beaumont–Port Arthur–Orange	MANUF, TRADE
Brownsville–Harlingen–San Benito	TRADE, MANUF
Bryan–College Station	SLGOV, TRADE
Corpus Christi	TRADE, MANUF, SERVI
Dallas–Fort Worth	MANUF, TRADE, SERVI
El Paso	TRADE, MANUF
Galveston–Texas City	MANUF, SLGOV
Houston	MANUF, TRADE, SERVI
Killeen–Temple	FEDML
Laredo	TRADE, SLGOV
Longview–Marshall	MANUF, TRADE
Lubbock	TRADE, SERVI, MANUF
McAllen–Pharr–Edinburg	TRADE, SLGOV
Midland	MINES, TRADE
Odessa	TRADE, MINES, MANUF
San Angelo	TRADE, MANUF, SERVI
San Antonio	TRADE, SERVI
Sherman–Denison	MANUF
Texarkana	FEDCV, TRADE
Tyler	MANUF, TRADE, SERVI
Victoria	SERVI, MANUF, MINES
Waco	MANUF, TRADE, SERVI
Wichita Falls	MANUF, TRADE

AGRIC: Agriculture
CONST: Construction
FEDCV: Federal civilian
FEDML: Federal military
FINAN: Finance, insurance, and real estate
MANUF: Manufacturing
MINES: Mining
SERVI: Service industries
SLGOV: State and local government
TRADE: Wholesale and retail trade
TRANS: Transportation, communication, and public utilities
Sources: 18, 56, 65, 66.

State Planning Regions

State planning regions are multicounty areas delineated by the governor of the state. The twenty-four regions in Texas encompass all of the state's 254 counties and were first set out in 1968 by Governor John Connally. No changes in the boundaries of the regions are anticipated in the foreseeable future, although the regional boundaries are subject to periodic review.

The state planning regions are not political subdivisions in and of themselves, but the boundaries of the regions are the boundaries for the various regional councils of government in Texas. Regional councils of government, or COGs, are associations of local governments including counties, cities, school districts, special districts, and others that are involved with intergovernmental activities and the administration of a number of federal programs.

The concept of the planning region will be useful to business people because the regions represent a logical division of the state into a manageable number of areas. The regions are fairly homogeneous areas in their social and economic characteristics and, in most cases, are fairly representative of the market areas or trade territories of the state. Twenty-two of the twenty-four Texas regions contain at least one SMSA. Throughout the book, *regions* refers to the state planning regions. A list of the councils of government that are located in these regions begins on page 166.

The number of counties within each planning region range from a high of twenty-five in the Panhandle region to a low of three in three different regions. In most cases, basic economic data for the state's planning regions reflect the influence of the metropolitan areas within each region. In some instances, however, the nonmetropolitan influence also is important. Between 1970 and 1980, population growth was most rapid in the Lower Rio Grande Valley, Capital, and Gulf Coast regions (reflecting the growth of the cities of McAllen, Brownsville, Austin, and Houston) and least rapid in the North Texas, South East Texas, and Texoma regions (reflecting the modest

growth in Wichita Falls, Beaumont, Port Arthur, and Sherman). Twenty of the state's planning regions grew more rapidly than the United States as a whole and ten grew more rapidly than the state of Texas as a whole. Only six of the state's planning regions are more densely populated than the United States as a whole.

Income and employment data reveal wide ranges among the state's planning regions. Per capita income in 1979 was highest in the Gulf Coast, North Central Texas, and Permian Basin regions and lowest in the South Texas, Lower Rio Grande Valley, and Middle Rio Grande regions. Only six planning regions in the state have higher per capita income levels than the U.S. average. Unemployment rates in 1980 were lowest in the Brazos Valley, West Central Texas, North Texas, Concho Valley, and Capital regions and highest in the South Texas, Middle Rio Grande, and Lower Rio Grande Valley regions. Only five planning regions have unemployment rates higher than the U.S. average.

Regions

Component Counties of State Planning Regions

1. Panhandle
Armstrong
Briscoe
Carson
Castro
Collingsworth
Dallam
Deaf Smith
Donley
Gray
Hall
Hansford
Hartley
Hemphill
Hutchinson
Lipscomb
Moore
Ochiltree
Oldham
Parmer
Potter
Randall
Roberts
Sherman
Swisher
Wheeler

2. South Plains
Bailey
Cochran
Crosby
Dickens
Floyd
Garza
Hale
Hockley
King
Lamb
Lubbock
Lynn
Motley
Terry
Yoakum

3. North Texas
Archer
Baylor
Childress
Clay
Cottle
Foard
Hardeman
Jack
Montague
Wichita
Wilbarger
Young

4. North Central Texas
Collin
Dallas
Denton
Ellis
Erath
Hood
Hunt
Johnson
Kaufman
Navarro
Palo Pinto
Parker
Rockwall
Somervell
Tarrant
Wise

5. North East Texas
Bowie
Cass
Delta
Franklin
Hopkins
Lamar
Morris
Red River
Titus

6. East Texas
Anderson
Camp
Cherokee
Gregg
Harrison
Henderson
Marion
Panola
Rains
Rusk
Smith
Upshur
Van Zandt
Wood

7. West Central Texas
Brown
Callahan
Coleman
Comanche
Eastland
Fisher
Haskell
Jones
Kent
Knox
Mitchell
Nolan
Runnels
Scurry
Shackelford

7. West Central Texas (continued)
Stephens
Stonewall
Taylor
Throckmorton

8. Upper Rio Grande
Brewster
Culberson
El Paso
Hudspeth
Jeff Davis
Presidio

9. Permian Basin
Andrews
Borden
Crane
Dawson
Ector
Gaines
Glasscock
Howard
Loving
Martin
Midland
Pecos
Reeves
Terrell
Upton
Ward
Winkler

10. Concho Valley
Coke
Concho
Crockett
Irion
Kimble
McCulloch
Mason
Menard
Reagan
Schleicher
Sterling
Sutton
Tom Green

11. Heart of Texas
Bosque
Falls
Freestone
Hill
Limestone
McLennan

Component Counties of State Planning Regions (continued)

12. Capital
- Bastrop
- Blanco
- Burnet
- Caldwell
- Fayette
- Hays
- Lee
- Llano
- Travis
- Williamson

13. Brazos Valley
- Brazos
- Burleson
- Grimes
- Leon
- Madison
- Robertson
- Washington

14. Deep East Texas
- Angelina
- Houston
- Jasper
- Nacogdoches
- Newton
- Polk
- Sabine
- San Augustine
- San Jacinto
- Shelby
- Trinity
- Tyler

15. South East Texas
- Hardin
- Jefferson
- Orange

16. Gulf Coast
- Austin
- Brazoria
- Chambers
- Colorado
- Fort Bend
- Galveston
- Harris
- Liberty
- Matagorda
- Montgomery
- Walker
- Waller

17. Golden Crescent
- Calhoun
- DeWitt
- Goliad
- Gonzales
- Jackson
- Lavaca
- Victoria

18. Alamo
- Atascosa
- Bandera
- Bexar
- Comal
- Frio
- Gillespie
- Guadalupe
- Karnes
- Kendall
- Kerr
- Medina
- Wilson

19. South Texas
- Jim Hogg
- Starr
- Webb
- Zapata

20. Coastal Bend
- Aransas
- Bee
- Brooks
- Duval
- Jim Wells
- Kenedy
- Kleberg
- Live Oak
- McMullen
- Nueces
- Refugio
- San Patricio

21. Lower Rio Grande Valley
- Cameron
- Hidalgo
- Willacy

22. Texoma
- Cooke
- Fannin
- Grayson

23. Central Texas
- Bell
- Coryell
- Hamilton
- Lampasas
- Milam
- Mills
- San Saba

24. Middle Rio Grande
- Dimmit
- Edwards
- Kinney
- LaSalle
- Maverick
- Real
- Uvalde
- Val Verde
- Zavala

Metropolitan Area Summary

Metropolitan area	Number of counties	Population 1980	Population percentage change 1970-1980	Persons per square mile 1980	Per capita income 1979	Number employed 1980	Percentage unemployed 1980
Abilene	3	139,192	13.9	51	$ 8,558	65,073	3.4
Amarillo	2	173,699	20.3	96	9,282	82,758	4.2
Austin	3	536,450	48.8	194	8,560	242,696	3.7
Beaumont–Port Arthur–Orange	3	375,497	8.0	170	8,851	156,298	7.0
Brownsville–Harlingen–San Benito	1	209,680	49.4	234	5,731	68,235	10.1
Bryan–College Station	1	93,588	61.4	160	6,817	39,929	3.5
Corpus Christi	2	326,228	14.5	214	8,200	133,434	6.0
Dallas–Fort Worth	11	2,974,878	25.1	356	9,931	1,455,535	4.5
El Paso	1	479,899	33.6	454	6,207	157,294	9.2
Galveston–Texas City	1	195,940	15.4	491	8,936	77,809	6.5
Houston	6	2,905,350	45.3	428	10,638	1,411,472	4.2
Killeen–Temple	2	214,656	34.3	103	6,935	57,435	6.5
Laredo	1	99,258	36.2	30	5,106	31,261	11.3
Longview–Marshall	2	151,752	25.7	129	8,682	63,533	6.6
Lubbock	1	211,651	18.0	237	8,143	95,852	4.4
McAllen–Pharr–Edinburg	1	283,229	56.0	184	5,024	77,461	13.7
Midland	1	82,636	26.3	88	11,712	46,520	4.3
Odessa	1	115,374	24.5	127	9,247	58,966	3.9
San Angelo	1	84,784	19.3	57	8,766	41,003	3.8
San Antonio	3	1,071,954	20.7	424	7,518	397,039	6.6
Sherman–Denison	1	89,796	7.9	96	8,201	37,152	6.3
Texarkana	1	75,301	9.3	85	7,621	26,095	9.7
Tyler	1	128,366	32.2	137	9,127	61,075	5.9
Victoria	1	68,807	28.0	77	8,733	28,502	5.3
Waco	1	170,755	15.7	171	8,213	74,425	5.4
Wichita Falls	2	130,664	1.6	76	9,263	57,917	4.0

Regional Summary

Region	Major cities	Number of counties	Population 1980	Population percentage change 1970-1980	Persons per square mile 1980
Panhandle	Amarillo	25	370,174	12.1	15
South Plains	Lubbock	15	365,563	11.5	27
North Texas	Wichita Falls	12	221,022	4.6	22
North Central Texas	Dallas, Fort Worth	16	3,116,225	24.3	250
North East Texas	Texarkana	9	236,038	16.1	41
East Texas	Longview, Tyler	14	570,530	30.8	58
West Central Texas	Abilene	19	309,686	10.6	18
Upper Rio Grande	El Paso	6	500,350	31.9	23
Permian Basin	Odessa, Midland	17	345,900	13.3	15
Concho Valley	San Angelo	13	129,007	17.0	8
Heart of Texas	Waco	6	262,180	15.2	47
Capital	Austin	10	647,225	44.9	77
Brazos Valley	Bryan, College Station	7	176,375	36.2	35
Deep East Texas	Lufkin, Nacogdoches	12	279,377	29.4	29
South East Texas	Beaumont, Port Arthur	3	375,497	8.0	170
Gulf Coast	Houston, Galveston	13	3,276,236	42.1	263
Golden Crescent	Victoria	7	161,716	13.6	27
Alamo	San Antonio	12	1,224,338	21.6	108
South Texas	Laredo	4	138,320	38.9	21
Coastal Bend	Corpus Christi	12	477,546	13.6	42
Lower Rio Grande Valley	McAllen, Brownsville	3	510,404	51.2	168
Texoma	Sherman, Denison	3	141,737	9.5	52
Central Texas	Killeen, Temple	7	267,860	30.0	41
Middle Rio Grande	Del Rio, Eagle Pass	9	125,077	32.4	9

Regional Summary (continued)

Region	Percentage of population in SMSAs 1980	Per capita income 1979	Number employed 1980	Percentage unemployed 1980	Notable industries
Panhandle	47	$ 8,717	159,510	4.1	TRADE, MANUF
South Plains	58	7,168	154,243	4.5	TRADE, SERVI
North Texas	59	8,929	95,399	3.7	MANUF, TRADE
North Central Texas	95	9,843	1,512,722	4.5	MANUF, TRADE, SERVI
North East Texas	32	7,572	88,521	7.5	MANUF, TRADE
East Texas	49	8,207	223,269	6.1	MANUF, TRADE
West Central Texas	45	8,067	132,646	3.6	TRADE, SERVI
Upper Rio Grande	96	6,213	164,922	9.0	TRADE, MANUF, SERVI
Permian Basin	57	9,221	160,188	4.1	MINES, TRADE
Concho Valley	66	8,598	59,295	3.7	TRADE, SERVI
Heart of Texas	65	8,091	109,923	4.9	MANUF, TRADE, SERVI
Capital	83	8,409	283,152	3.7	SLGOV, SERVI, TRADE
Brazos Valley	53	7,195	72,085	3.6	SLGOV, TRADE
Deep East Texas	0	7,091	91,350	6.1	MANUF, TRADE
South East Texas	100	8,851	156,298	7.0	MANUF, TRADE, CONST
Gulf Coast	95	10,383	1,553,156	4.4	MANUF, TRADE, SERVI
Golden Crescent	43	8,231	66,177	4.6	MANUF, TRADE
Alamo	88	7,531	451,741	6.3	TRADE, SERVI
South Texas	72	4,862	39,494	16.0	TRADE, SLGOV
Coastal Bend	68	7,769	182,653	5.8	TRADE, SERVI
Lower Rio Grande Valley	97	5,329	150,105	12.1	TRADE, SLGOV, MANUF
Texoma	63	8,074	57,805	6.1	MANUF, TRADE
Central Texas	80	7,161	76,579	5.8	FEDML, MANUF, TRADE
Middle Rio Grande	0	5,368	34,030	14.3	TRADE, AGRIC, SLGOV

AGRIC: Agriculture CONST: Construction FEDCV: Federal civilian FEDML: Federal military FINAN: Finance, insurance, and real estate MANUF: Manufacturing MINES: Mining SERVI: Service industries SLGOV: State and local government TRADE: Wholesale and retail trade TRANS: Transportation, communication, and public utilities

Sources: 18, 32, 56, 65, 66.

Agriculture

Although declining as a percentage of total personal income in the state as a whole, agriculture still accounts for over 10 percent of personal income in certain regions of Texas. Trends in Texas agriculture since World War II include a sharp decline in the number of farms, an increase in the size of existing farms, higher levels of both specialization and productivity, increased use of irrigation, improvements in pest and disease control methods, and increased cooperation among farmers in such areas as marketing and promotion activities.

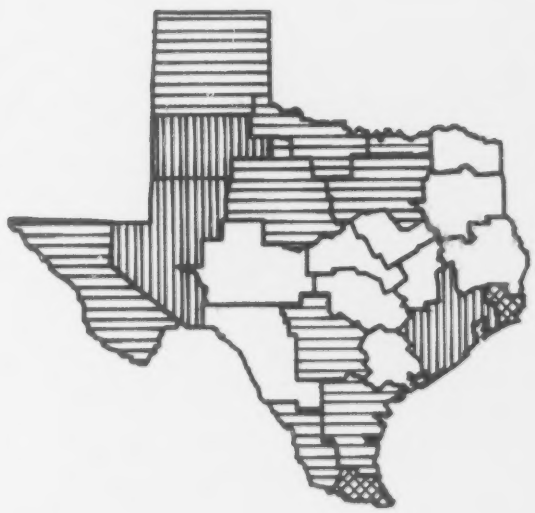
The planning regions that had the greatest cash receipts from crop and livestock marketings in 1979 were the Panhandle, South Plains, and West Central Texas regions. Together, these three regions accounted for over 37 percent of the state total of agricultural receipts, with the Panhandle region alone contributing nearly 21 percent of the state total. Statewide, livestock accounted for about 61 percent and crops about 39 percent of agricultural cash receipts in 1979. Of the two agricultural sources, cash receipts from crops was the more important in only five of the state's planning regions: Lower Rio Grande Valley, South East Texas, South Plains, Permian Basin, and Gulf Coast. Statewide, the most important components of livestock receipts were sales of cattle and calves, dairy products, and poultry, eggs, and hogs. The most important crops in the state continue to be cotton, feed crops, food grains, vegetables, oil crops, and fruits and nuts.

Cash Receipts from Crop and Livestock Marketings, Regions, 1979

Region	Total cash receipts (in thousands)	Percentage in crops	Percentage in livestock
Panhandle	$2,069,810	33.1	66.9
South Plains	990,597	67.9	32.1
North Texas	418,609	34.3	65.7
North Central Texas	553,567	27.0	73.0
North East Texas	289,872	13.8	86.2
East Texas	405,880	16.6	83.4
West Central Texas	668,029	46.5	53.5
Upper Rio Grande	111,141	29.8	70.2
Permian Basin	407,895	64.9	35.1
Concho Valley	229,568	17.4	82.6
Heart of Texas	281,250	21.7	78.3
Capital	281,909	20.3	79.7
Brazos Valley	207,381	21.6	78.4
Deep East Texas	253,395	10.4	89.6
South East Texas	45,118	77.2	22.8
Gulf Coast	584,083	63.8	36.2
Golden Crescent	328,854	24.9	75.1
Alamo	352,316	31.3	68.7
South Texas	130,809	31.3	68.7
Coastal Bend	343,105	47.1	52.9
Lower Rio Grande Valley	373,358	87.8	12.2
Texoma	138,732	30.4	69.6
Central Texas	250,439	19.6	80.4
Middle Rio Grande	255,326	24.9	75.1
Total Texas	$9,971,043	38.9	61.1

Source: 42.

Percentage of Agricultural Marketing Receipts from Crops, Regions, 1979



0–25 percent
26–50 percent
51–75 percent
76–100 percent

State average, 39 percent

Source: 42.

Business

In 1978, business establishments in Texas metropolitan areas accounted for over 79 percent of the state total; business establishments in the Dallas–Fort Worth and Houston metropolitan areas alone accounted for over 42 percent of the state total. According to official U.S. Department of Commerce definitions, "an establishment is a single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed." As a result, a firm with, say, five locations is counted as five establishments. Data on establishments, payroll, and employment by industry classification and county location, which are published in the Commerce Department's *County Business Patterns,* are used for a variety of business purposes including evaluations of market potential and of sales and advertising programs, analysis of the industrial structure of regions, and studies of the economies of small areas.

One would expect the number of business failures to rise during recessions, although some evidence exists that Texas is, at least to some extent, cushioned from the full effect of national recession. According to Dun & Bradstreet, the number of business failures in Texas did rise during 1979 and 1980, but the increases were not as severe as might be expected. Nevertheless, both the largest annual number of business failures in Texas over the past decade and the largest dollar amount of liabilities resulting from business failures occurred in 1980.

Gross sales of all establishments in the state totalled over $258 billion in 1980, a 125 percent increase since 1975. Nearly 89 percent of 1980 gross sales were by firms operating in metropolitan areas. The metropolitan areas with the highest percentage growth in gross sales between 1975 and 1980 were Midland, San Angelo, Bryan–College Station, Tyler, and Laredo. The metropolitan areas with the smallest percentage growth in gross sales over the period were Sherman–Denison, Victoria, El Paso, Galveston–Texas City, Abilene, and Killeen–Temple.

The energy-based industries are readily apparent in the 1980 list of the state's top fifty nonfinancial corporations (mainly firms other than banks, insurance organizations, and investment firms). While some changes in rankings from the previous year have occurred, the list is dominated by names familiar in the major industrial centers of the state.

Business Failures, 1970–1980

Year	Number	Liabilities (in thousands)
1970	585	$126,409
1971	718	111,344
1972	824	158,609
1973	638	135,948
1974	605	169,149
1975	633	176,653
1976	420	334,089
1977	398	199,446
1978	467	209,765
1979	629	280,061
1980	898	409,140

Source: 20.

Gross Sales of Business Establishments, Metropolitan Areas, 1975 and 1980

Metropolitan area	1975 (in millions)	1980 (in millions)	Percentage change 1975-1980
Abilene	$ 1,246	$ 2,297	84.3
Amarillo	1,676	3,484	107.9
Austin	2,526	5,428	114.9
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange	3,470	7,750	123.3
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	911	2,242	146.1
Bryan-College Station	342	874	155.6
Corpus Christi	4,389	9,444	115.2
Dallas-Fort Worth	27,556	63,581	130.7
El Paso	3,112	5,398	73.5
Galveston-Texas City	2,143	3,888	81.4
Houston	33,842	81,396	140.5
Killeen-Temple	778	1,446	85.9
Laredo	514	1,291	151.2
Longview-Marshall	1,672	3,916	134.2
Lubbock	1,689	3,636	115.3
McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg	1,077	2,386	121.5
Midland	621	1,764	184.1
Odessa	1,475	3,525	139.0
San Angelo	519	1,427	175.0
San Antonio	5,904	14,406	144.0
Sherman-Denison	783	1,120	43.0
Texarkana	388	768	97.9
Tyler	870	2,224	155.6
Victoria	755	1,253	66.0
Waco	1,280	2,401	87.6
Wichita Falls	860	1,651	92.0
Total metropolitan	$100,398	$228,996	128.1
Total nonmetropolitan	$ 14,586	$ 29,147	99.8
Total Texas	$114,984	$258,143	124.5

Source: 33.

Gross Sales of Business Establishments, Regions, 1975 and 1980

Region	1975 (in millions)	1980 (in millions)	Percentage change 1975-1980
Panhandle	$ 3,429	$ 6,264	82.7
South Plains	2,628	5,217	98.5
North Texas	1,454	2,680	84.3
North Central Texas	28,292	65,081	130.0
North East Texas	1,541	3,007	95.1
East Texas	3,502	8,502	142.8
West Central Texas	2,143	4,075	90.2
Upper Rio Grande	3,194	5,533	73.2
Permian Basin	3,429	8,127	137.0
Concho Valley	723	1,808	150.1
Heart of Texas	1,628	3,081	89.3
Capital	2,936	6,394	117.8
Brazos Valley	674	1,848	174.2
Deep East Texas	1,664	3,077	84.9
South East Texas	3,470	7,750	123.3
Gulf Coast	36,701	86,909	136.8
Golden Crescent	1,151	2,014	75.0
Alamo	6,403	15,465	141.5
South Texas	579	1,418	144.9
Coastal Bend	4,946	10,944	121.3
Lower Rio Grande Valley	2,024	4,687	131.6
Texoma	1,020	1,641	60.9
Central Texas	976	1,793	83.7
Middle Rio Grande	477	828	73.6
Total Texas	$114,984	$258,143	124.5

Source: 33.

Business Establishments, Metropolitan Areas, 1978

Metropolitan area	Number of establishments	Percentage of Texas total
Abilene	3,216	1.2
Amarillo	4,335	1.6
Austin	10,786	3.9
Beaumont–Port Arthur–Orange	6,581	2.4
Brownsville–Harlingen–San Benito	3,357	1.2
Bryan–College Station	1,478	0.5
Corpus Christi	6,568	2.3
Dallas–Fort Worth	63,477	22.7
El Paso	7,496	2.7
Galveston–Texas City	3,323	1.2
Houston	56,400	20.1
Killeen–Temple	2,936	1.1
Laredo	1,707	0.6
Longview–Marshall	3,569	1.3
Lubbock	5,002	1.8
McAllen–Pharr–Edinburg	3,912	1.4
Midland	2,459	0.9
Odessa	3,032	1.1
San Angelo	1,940	0.7
San Antonio	18,415	6.6
Sherman–Denison	1,813	0.7
Texarkana	1,489	0.5
Tyler	2,892	1.0
Victoria	1,542	0.6
Waco	3,494	1.3
Wichita Falls	3,043	1.1
Total metropolitan	224,262	80.0
Total nonmetropolitan	53,793	19.2
Total Texas*	280,198	100.0

*Includes "statewide" establishments that do not have a fixed location or are of unknown county location.
Source: 74.

Top 50 Nonfinancial Corporations in Texas, 1980

Rank	Company name	Revenue or sales (in thousands)
1	Shell Oil Company (Houston)	$19,958,992
2	Tenneco, Inc. (Houston)	13,200,000
3	Halliburton Co. (Dallas)	8,327,305
4	The LTV Corporation (Dallas)	8,010,000
5	The Coastal Corporation (Houston)	5,119,900
6	Southland Corp. (Dallas)	4,782,605
7	Texas Eastern Corporation (Houston)	4,272,854
8	United Energy Resources, Inc. (Houston)	4,135,342
9	Texas Instruments, Inc. (Dallas)	4,074,700
10	Dresser Industries, Inc. (Dallas)	4,016,300
11	American Airlines, Inc. (Dallas/Fort Worth Airport)	3,820,978
12	Tesoro Petroleum Corp. (San Antonio)	3,600,000
13	The El Paso Company (Houston)	3,543,436
14	Diamond Shamrock Corp. (Dallas)	3,143,040
15	ENSERCH Corp. (Dallas)	2,695,000
16	Transco Companies, Inc. (Houston)	2,600,000
17	Pennzoil Company (Houston)	2,483,000
18	Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. (Houston)	2,472,000
19	Houston Industries Inc. (Houston)	2,367,264
20	Houston Natural Gas Corp. (Houston)	2,357,871
21	Texas Utilities Company (Dallas)	2,174,553
22	American Petrofina, Inc. (Dallas)	2,102,000
23	Cooper Industries, Inc. (Houston)	1,842,173
24	Central & South West Corp. (Dallas)	1,731,327
25	Anderson, Clayton & Co. (Houston)	1,703,102
26	Valero Energy Corp. (San Antonio)	1,702,047
27	The Superior Oil Co. (Houston)	1,497,695
28	Braniff International Corporation (Dallas/Fort Worth Airport)	1,452,130
29	Tandy Corporation (Fort Worth)	1,384,637
30	Sigmor Corporation (San Antonio)	1,327,605
31	Commonwealth Oil Refining Co. (San Antonio)	1,284,442
32	Commercial Metals Co. (Dallas)	1,261,572
33	Hughes Tool Co. (Houston)	1,206,155
34	Sysco Corporation (Houston)	1,198,355
35	Texas Oil & Gas Corp. (Dallas)	1,190,790
36	Campbell Taggart, Inc. (Dallas)	1,113,147
37	U.S. Home Corporation (Houston)	1,080,862
38	Centex Corporation (Dallas)	1,057,362
39	Zale Corp. (Dallas)	1,041,000
40	Gulf States Utilities Co. (Beaumont)	1,005,226
41	Pioneer Corp. (Amarillo)	911,989
42	Southern Union Company (Dallas)	875,332
43	Cullum Companies, Inc. (Dallas)	864,974
44	National Gypsum Company (Dallas)	834,500
45	Entex, Inc. (Houston)	824,068
46	Cameron Iron Works, Inc. (Houston)	697,352
47	Gulf Resources & Chemical Corporation (Houston)	671,410
48	Raymond International Inc. (Houston)	665,000
49	Big Three Industries, Inc. (Houston)	659,121
50	Zapata Corporation (Houston)	636,966

Source: 40.

Retail Trade Statistics, 1972 and 1977

Kind of business	Number of establishments		Sales (in thousands)	
	1972	1977	1972	1977
Building materials, hardware, garden supply, and mobile home dealers	4,795	5,176	$ 1,313,508	$ 2,294,968
General merchandise group stores	3,318	2,992	3,623,014	5,884,357
Food stores	17,369	17,011	5,533,057	9,737,498
Automotive dealers	10,121	11,388	5,874,116	11,258,559
Gasoline service stations	17,118	12,747	1,999,025	3,444,333
Apparel and accessory stores	7,785	8,968	1,482,093	2,444,812
Furniture, home furnishings, and equipment stores	7,209	8,850	1,219,207	2,044,071
Eating and drinking places	20,849	22,246	1,781,893	3,678,138
Drug and proprietary stores	3,085	3,102	772,190	1,310,603
Miscellaneous retail stores	22,605	28,115	2,142,164	3,719,006
Total retail trade	114,254	120,595	$25,740,267	$45,816,345

Source: 69.

Selected Service Industries Statistics, 1972 and 1977

Kind of business	Number of establishments		Receipts (in thousands)	
	1972	1977	1972	1977
Hotels, motels, trailering parks, and camps	4,008	3,554	$ 499,125	$ 912,332
Personal services	32,374	31,285	826,640	1,221,877
Business services	17,864	26,816	1,516,848	3,429,065
Automotive repair, services, and garages	12,346	14,350	698,771	1,374,953
Miscellaneous repair services	11,538	11,646	412,163	1,004,641
Amusement and recreation services, including motion pictures	7,325	8,348	490,491	826,173
Dental laboratories	399	542	22,444	43,257
Legal services	7,907	9,264	533,157	1,042,939
Engineering, architectural, and surveying services	4,409	5,537	451,372	1,548,710
Total selected service industries	98,170	111,342	$5,451,011	$11,403,947

Source: 71.

Construction and Housing

Based on building permit data, the value of all construction activity in the state rose about 22 percent between 1978 and 1980. The largest percentage gains during this period were in the categories of nonresidential and multiple-family residential construction. The value of single-family dwelling permits issued in 1980 was actually slightly below the 1978 and 1979 levels.

The total number of units for which permits were issued during 1980 fell from 1978 levels by about 24 percent. The number of new single-family dwellings authorized during 1980 fell from 1978 levels by about 27 percent, and the number of multiple-family dwelling units fell by nearly 20 percent. The total value of all building construction in Texas during 1980 was highest in the Houston, Dallas–Fort Worth, and Austin metropolitan areas and lowest in Texarkana, Sherman–Denison, and Laredo. Only about 4 percent of the 1980 total value of building construction in Texas took place in non-metropolitan areas.

Cost of Living

National inflation affects products that are traded in national markets, as are most products—lumber, machinery, clothing, and farm products, for example. Regional differences in the cost of living arise primarily from regional differences in prices of products not traded in national markets. Such variations occur in land prices, taxes, and some wages because land, governments, and some workers do not move from region to region in response to price changes (as most goods do).

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the U.S. Department of Labor measures the results of inflation in the United States and in selected Texas cities in two ways. The most familiar procedure, the consumer price index (CPI), reflects changes in the purchasing power of the dollars spent for selected goods and services and shows the changes of these costs over time. More specifically, the CPI is a measure of price changes for a fixed market basket of goods and services that includes almost everything consumers buy—food, clothing, housing, transportation, entertainment, medical care, and various consumer services.

A common misconception is that the CPI may be used to compare prices and living costs from one area of the country to another. Even though the CPI for the Houston area has since 1974 been higher than the comparable figures for the nation and the Dallas–Fort Worth area, this difference does not necessarily mean that the prices for goods and services or living costs in Houston are higher. Rather, prices have increased faster from the 1967 base period in the Houston area than they have in the nation as a whole or in the Dallas–Fort Worth area. The index, therefore, measures the changes in prices since 1967 but is silent about the final relative prices in 1980.

The second procedure employed by the BLS to measure inflation produces a more reliable comparison of the United States and the three Texas metropolitan areas of Houston, Dallas, and Austin. (The BLS, however, recently dropped Austin from its national sample.) The BLS calculates the cost of living for a hypothetical four-person family in each city on the basis of presumed family budgets. The budgets present

dollar costs for cities at a specific time, rather than percentage changes from a past time as in the consumer price indexes. The hypothetical family consists of a 38-year-old employed husband, a wife who is not in the labor force, an 8-year-old girl, and a 13-year-old boy. No real family has expenditures that exactly match those of the hypothetical family. The value of a carefully specified hypothetical family is that the same standard and pattern of living can be priced in many cities.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes budgets for low, middle, and high standards of living. In order to maintain an "intermediate" standard of living in 1980, the hypothetical family described above would need to earn $20,766 in Dallas, $21,572 in Houston, and $19,769 in nonmetropolitan areas of the South. The comparable figure for the United States as a whole is $23,134. Major reasons for the lower cost of living in Texas cities are lower personal income taxes, lower housing costs (including costs of home ownership), and lower food costs, especially for food eaten away from home.

Specific areas of growing concern to consumers and businesses have been rising electric and gas bills both in the home and in commercial establishments and rising retail gasoline prices. In this section data are presented for residential and commercial electric and gas bills for various consumption levels in six Texas cities. These numbers are collected by the City Public Service Board of San Antonio. Data are also provided for the pump price of regular gasoline in three Texas cities. These figures were published in the *Oil and Gas Journal*.

Gasoline Prices 1966–1981*
(Cents per gallon)

Year	Houston	Dallas	San Antonio
1966	19.9	19.9	19.9
1967	20.9	20.9	20.9
1968	20.9	20.9	20.9
1969	21.9	21.9	21.9
1970	31.9	31.9	31.9
1971	33.9	33.9	33.9
1972	33.9	33.9	33.9
1973	31.9	31.9	31.9
1974	37.9	37.9	37.9
1975	48.6	48.6	48.1
1976	52.9	53.3	52.8
1977	52.4	52.8	51.3
1978	53.5	54.9	52.4
1979	62.7	61.9	59.4
1980	104.7	103.4	100.9
1981	121.4	120.6	118.1

*Pump price for major-brand regular gasoline, including tax, as of first week in January.
Source: 23.

Wholesale Trade Statistics, 1972 and 1977

Kind of business	Number of establishments		Sales (in millions)	
	1972	1977	1972	1977
Durable goods	13,335	15,920	$21,966,241	$43,420,500
Motor vehicles and automotive parts and supplies	2,369	2,485	5,580,600	10,193,742
Furniture and home furnishings	547	777	687,312	1,837,796
Lumber and other construction materials	997	1,022	1,616,216	3,073,604
Sporting, recreational, photographic, and hobby goods, toys, and supplies	374	399	673,010	1,173,214
Metals and minerals, except petroleum	573	785	3,379,319	5,461,880
Electrical goods	1,252	1,666	2,679,607	4,583,551
Hardware, and plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,158	1,294	1,215,479	2,155,155
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	5,345	6,641	5,550,733	13,803,139
Miscellaneous durable goods	720	851	583,965	1,138,419
Nondurable goods	10,999	10,450	20,222,731	44,261,454
Paper and paper products	580	702	804,501	1,789,108
Drugs, drug proprietaries, and druggists' sundries	241	247	692,398	1,134,963
Apparel, piece goods, and notions	443	532	876,997	1,357,978
Groceries and related products	2,055	2,001	5,306,251	9,145,853
Farm-product raw materials	1,063	983	3,885,574	7,402,015
Chemicals and allied products	448	653	1,381,993	3,796,244
Petroleum and petroleum products	2,916	2,195	3,986,301	14,786,463
Beer, wines, and distilled alcoholic beverages	504	491	1,036,889	1,565,422
Miscellaneous nondurable goods	2,749	2,646	2,251,827	3,283,408
Total wholesale trade	24,334	26,370	$42,188,972	$87,681,954

Source: 72.

Building Construction, Metropolitan Areas, 1980

Metropolitan area	Total* (thousands of dollars)	Nonresidential (thousands of dollars)	Residential	
			Value (thousands of dollars)	Units
Abilene	72,942	18,981	43,306	907
Amarillo	94,941	33,830	48,284	1,273
Austin	575,288	194,441	328,565	8,298
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange	178,045	68,898	81,669	2,433
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	112,465	16,100	84,349	2,321
Bryan-College Station	87,194	18,494	64,149	2,468
Corpus Christi	219,147	55,831	139,309	3,635
Dallas-Fort Worth	3,380,320	1,519,479	1,446,123	34,060
El Paso	203,511	61,608	107,856	3,148
Galveston-Texas City	66,305	12,257	43,208	1,425
Houston	3,507,252	1,542,128	1,490,400	38,337
Killeen-Temple	66,529	32,456	23,478	672
Laredo	34,873	10,129	14,009	488
Longview-Marshall	90,235	24,664	49,358	1,118
Lubbock	88,337	16,553	59,181	1,239
McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg	114,707	22,980	77,654	2,417
Midland	138,483	58,521	61,949	1,333
Odessa	81,950	17,094	48,935	1,557
San Angelo	37,174	15,712	19,022	758
San Antonio	471,449	199,155	202,065	8,301
Sherman-Denison	23,126	7,364	10,230	392
Texarkana	14,146	6,772	5,179	175
Tyler	47,831	18,699	21,671	379

Victoria	42,511	14,026	22,786	529
Waco	84,448	37,576	20,859	595
Wichita Falls	46,755	13,667	10,862	414
Total metropolitan	9,879,964	4,037,415	4,524,456	118,672
Total nonmetropolitan	414,359	73,548	264,210	7,891
Total Texas	10,294,323	4,110,963	4,788,666	126,563

*Includes additions, alterations, and repairs.
Source: 8.

Building Construction, 1978–1980

Category	1978	1979	1980
	Value (in thousands)		
Total construction (including additions, alterations, repairs)	$8,466,901	$9,591,910	$10,294,323
New construction	7,849,788	8,833,252	8,899,629
Residential (housekeeping)	4,815,746	4,807,018	4,788,666
One-family dwellings	3,667,566	3,514,404	3,442,825
Multiple-family dwellings	1,148,179	1,292,614	1,345,841
Nonresidential	3,034,042	4,026,240	4,110,240
	Number of units		
Total new dwelling units	165,360	148,874	126,563
One-family dwelling units	90,980	75,331	66,472
Multiple-family dwelling units	74,880	73,543	60,091

Source: 8.

Consumer Price Index Information, Selected Areas, 1967-1980

Year	United States		Dallas		Houston	
	Index	Percentage change	Index	Percentage change	Index	Percentage change
1967	100.0	2.9	100.0	3.0	100.0	2.6
1968	104.2	4.2	104.5	4.5	104.3	4.3
1969	109.8	5.4	111.3	6.5	111.0	6.4
1970	116.3	5.9	117.8	5.8	116.8	5.2
1971	121.3	4.3	121.3	3.0	120.9	3.5
1972	125.3	3.3	124.9	3.0	125.2	3.6
1973	133.1	6.2	132.0	5.7	132.3	5.7
1974	147.7	11.0	145.3	10.1	147.8	11.7
1975	161.2	9.1	158.2	8.9	164.9	11.6
1976	170.5	5.8	167.7	6.0	177.4	7.6
1977	181.5	6.5	180.2	7.5	190.2	7.2
1978	195.3	7.6	194.0	7.7	207.7	9.2
1979	217.7	11.5	218.7	12.7	234.2	12.8
1980	247.0	13.5	254.1	16.2	262.1	11.9

Note: In 1978 the Bureau of Labor Statistics began publishing two consumer price indexes each month. The figures shown above for 1978 and 1979 are for "all urban wage earners and clerical workers" and are comparable to those from previous years. Figures for "all urban consumers" are available only for 1978 and 1979 and are not included in the figures in this table.

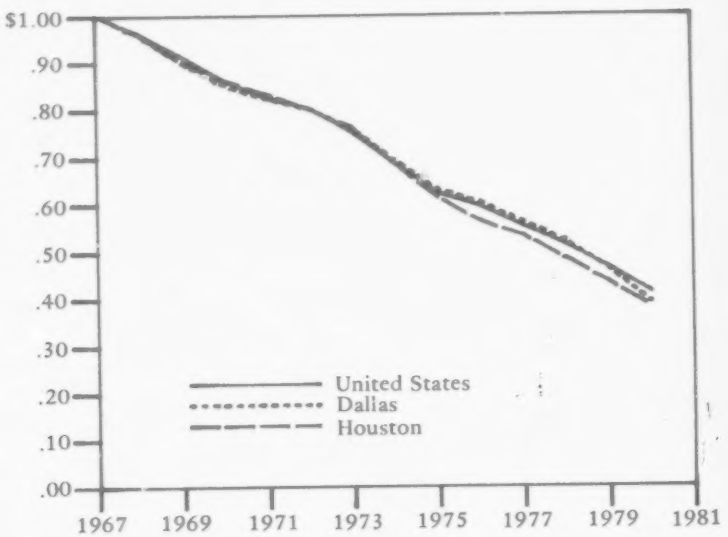
Sources: 90, 96.

U.S. Purchasing Power of the Dollar by Year, 1935-1980* (In dollars)

1935	2.43	1968	0.96
1940	2.38	1969	0.91
1945	1.86	1970	0.86
1950	1.39	1971	0.82
1955	1.25	1972	0.80
1960	1.13	1973	0.75
1961	1.12	1974	0.68
1962	1.10	1975	0.62
1963	1.09	1976	0.59
1964	1.08	1977	0.55
1965	1.06	1978	0.51
1966	1.03	1979	0.46
19 7	1.00	1980	0.41

*As measured by the consumer price index (1967=$1.00).
Source: 89.

Purchasing Power of the Dollar* Dallas, Houston, and United States, 1967-1980



*As measured by the consumer price index (1967=$1.00).
Sources: 89, 90.

Family Budget Levels,* Selected Areas, 1971-1980
(In dollars)

Year	Austin	Dallas	Houston	Nonmetropolitan areas, South	United States
1971	9,408	10,422	10,270	9,493	11,446
1972	9,800	10,422	10,270	9,493	11,446
1973	10,959	11,408	11,343	10,766	12,626
1974	12,388	12,917	12,872	12,306	14,333
1975	13,422	13,924	14,020	13,253	15,318
1976	14,209	14,699	14,978	13,855	16,236
1977	14,776	15,313	15,488	14,471	17,106
1978	16,211	16,714	17,114	16,024	18,622
1979	**	18,301	19,025	17,454	20,517
1980	**	20,766	21,572	19,769	23,134

*These budgets measure the expenditures of a hypothetical urban family of two adults and two children, for an "intermediate" level of living.

**The Bureau of Labor Statistics no longer collects price change data for the Austin area as part of the CPI program.

Source: 94.

Family Budget Components, Selected Areas and United States, 1980
(In dollars)

Item	Dallas, Texas		
	Low budget	Intermediate budget	High budget
Total budget	13,208	20,766	30,771
Total family consumption	10,908	16,107	22,407
Food	4,093	5,304	6,800
Housing	2,441	4,330	6,952
Transportation	1,100	2,193	2,782
Clothing	870	1,256	1,875
Personal care	382	503	709
Medical care	1,426	1,434	1,487
Other consumption	596	1,087	1,802
Other items	573	927	1,567
Social security and disability	809	1,275	1,588
Personal income taxes	918	2,457	5,209

Family Budget Components, Selected Areas and United States, 1980 (continued)
(In dollars)

Item	Houston, Texas		
	Low budget	Intermediate budget	High budget
Total budget	13,519	21,572	31,519
Total family consumption	11,139	16,653	22,906
Food	4,217	5,484	7,053
Housing	2,368	4,478	6,909
Transportation	1,041	2,111	2,669
Clothing	968	1,403	2,084
Personal care	428	563	790
Medical care	1,523	1,526	1,593
Other consumption	594	1,088	1,808
Other items	580	946	1,592
Social security and disability	828	1,324	1,588
Personal income taxes	972	2,649	5,433

Item	Nonmetropolitan Areas in the South		
	Low budget	Intermediate budget	High budget
Total budget	12,543	19,769	28,294
Total family consumption	10,262	15,024	20,030
Food	3,965	5,157	6,261
Housing	2,196	4,177	6,254
Transportation	1,370	2,031	2,507
Clothing	801	1,150	1,677
Personal care	311	437	630
Medical care	1,127	1,135	1,188
Other consumption	492	937	1,513
Other items	554	889	1,449
Social security and disability	773	1,217	1,594
Personal income taxes	954	2,639	5,221

Item	Urban United States		
	Low budget	Intermediate budget	High budget
Total budget	14,044	23,134	34,409
Total family consumption	11,243	16,969	23,266
Food	4,321	5,571	7,024
Housing	2,608	5,106	7,747
Transportation	1,160	2,116	2,751
Clothing	907	1,292	1,888
Personal care	352	471	668
Medical care	1,298	1,303	1,359
Other consumption	597	1,109	1,829
Other items	583	957	1,610
Social security and disability	881	1,427	1,608
Personal income taxes	1,337	3,781	7,924

Source: 94.

Employment

The standard industrial classification (SIC) system has been used to categorize employment data in the *Fact Book*. The SIC system defines industries in accordance with the composition and structure of the economy and covers all economic activities. The system is widely used by individual business firms for classification of their customers and suppliers in market research, as well as by nongovernment research and business organizations and trade and professional associations that compile statistics supplementing those provided by federal agencies.

The SIC system was developed to classify establishments by the type of activity in which they are engaged. An establishment is classified according to its primary activity.

The divisions of the SIC system are

- Agriculture, forestry, and fishing
- Mining (including oil and gas extraction)
- Construction
- Manufacturing
- Transportation, communications, electric, gas, and sanitary services (generally referred to as transportation, communication, and public utilities)
- Wholesale trade
- Retail trade (frequently combined with wholesale trade)
- Finance, insurance, and real estate
- Services
- Public administration (generally referred to as government)
- Nonclassifiable establishments

A complete description of the SIC system may be found in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972*, which was published by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. A supplement was issued in 1977.

The industrial sectors that provide the largest amount of nonagricultural employment in both Texas and the United States are wholesale and retail trade and manufacturing. Other important sources of employment in Texas include services, government, and construction. Over the 1960–1980 period, employment growth rates in both Texas and the United States

were highest in the services sector. Employment in Texas also grew at relatively high rates over these two decades in the construction sector and in the finance, insurance, and real estate sector. Total nonagricultural employment over the last two decades grew nearly twice as rapidly in Texas as in the United States. Over this period, growth in Texas manufacturing employment was more than five times the growth in U.S. manufacturing employment. After services, the most rapidly growing sectors in the United States as a whole are finance, insurance, and real estate and government.

The sectors that contribute most to civilian payrolls in Texas are wholesale and retail trade, manufacturing, services, and government. These are also the four most important in the United States as a whole.

Not surprisingly, the planning regions with the largest labor forces and number of people employed are the Gulf Coast, North Central Texas, and Alamo regions. The 1980 unemployment rate was lowest in the Brazos Valley (3.6 percent), West Central Texas (3.6 percent), Capital (3.7 percent), Concho Valley (3.7 percent), and North Texas (3.7 percent) regions and highest in the South Texas (16.0 percent), Middle Rio Grande (14.3 percent), and Lower Rio Grande Valley (12.1 percent) regions. The 1980 unemployment rate for the state as a whole was 5.2 percent and the number of persons employed in Texas was just over six million. The unemployment rate was virtually identical in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan Texas, although metropolitan areas provided nearly five times as many jobs as nonmetropolitan areas and rather large differences in unemployment rates existed among specific metropolitan areas. Unemployment rates in 1980 ranged from a low of 3.4 percent in Abilene to a high of 13.7 percent in McAllen–Pharr–Edinburg.

Residential and Commercial Electric Bills for Various Consumption Levels, Selected Cities
(In dollars)

April 1981

City	Residential			Commercial		
	100 KWH	500 KWH	1,000 KWH	375 KWH	1,500 KWH	10,000 KWH
Austin	6.76	20.81	38.37	20.98	68.93	571.20
Corpus Christi	10.40	33.12	61.51	36.53	122.82	701.00
Dallas	9.03	29.76	55.68	26.46	98.96	505.95
Fort Worth	10.38	31.47	57.82	32.36	106.64	583.19
Houston	10.50	30.89	56.38	37.37	113.86	618.36
San Antonio	7.25	24.09	45.72	22.36	81.93	502.30
Average (six cities)	9.05	16.27	52.58	29.34	98.85	580.33

January 1981

City	Residential			Commercial		
	100 KWH	500 KWH	1,000 KWH	375 KWH	1,500 KWH	10,000 KWH
Austin	6.65	20.25	37.24	20.56	67.24	559.90
Corpus Christi	10.08	31.54	58.37	35.35	118.10	669.55
Dallas	8.65	27.87	51.89	25.04	93.28	468.10
Fort Worth	10.26	30.85	56.59	31.89	104.79	570.85
Houston	9.63	26.55	47.69	34.11	100.83	531.53
San Antonio	7.17	23.71	44.97	22.08	80.80	494.80
Average (six cities)	8.74	26.80	49.46	28.17	94.17	549.12

August 1980

City	Residential			Commercial		
	100 KWH	500 KWH	1,000 KWH	375 KWH	1,500 KWH	10,000 KWH
Austin	9.61	35.03	63.81	31.65	109.09	656.60
Corpus Christi	9.89	30.56	56.41	34.62	115.16	649.95
Dallas	8.93	29.25	54.66	26.08	97.43	495.72
Fort Worth	8.80	25.66	46.73	27.81	90.27	488.51
Houston	9.89	30.80	56.93	33.65	98.32	527.21
San Antonio	7.39	26.94	51.38	22.89	84.07	516.60
Average (six cities)	9.09	29.71	54.99	29.45	99.06	555.76

April 1980

City	Residential			Commercial		
	100 KWH	500 KWH	1,000 KWH	375 KWH	1,500 KWH	10,000 KWH
Austin	6.64	20.21	37.17	20.53	67.13	559.20
Corpus Christi	9.55	28.89	53.05	33.36	110.13	616.40
Dallas	8.71	28.14	52.44	25.24	94.10	473.52
Fort Worth	8.19	18.61	31.64	25.03	78.44	421.56
Houston	8.85	24.40	43.82	32.41	93.35	486.72
San Antonio	7.29	24.31	46.16	22.52	82.59	506.70
Average (six cities)	8.21	24.09	44.05	26.51	87.62	510.68

Sources: 10, 12.

Residential and Industrial Gas Bills for Various Consumption Levels, Selected Cities
(In dollars)

April 1981

City	Residential			Industrial		
	1 MCF	6 MCF	30 MCF	200 MCF	1,000 MCF	4,000 MCF
Austin	5.33	26.62	127.40	809.31	3,805.06	14,976.18
Corpus Christi	6.07	26.53	122.29	738.39	3,493.39	13,503.39
Dallas	4.38	23.98	115.26	636.54	3,072.20	11,886.00
Fort Worth	7.73	27.61	123.06	624.48	2,997.40	11,600.85
Houston	6.17	26.05	116.76	775.00	4,120.60	16,381.60
San Antonio	5.72	24.27	113.37	712.44	3,474.20	13,725.80
Average (six cities)	5.90	25.84	119.69	716.03	3,493.81	13,678.97

January 1981

City	Residential			Industrial		
	1 MCF	6 MCF	30 MCF	200 MCF	1,000 MCF	4,000 MCF
Austin	5.63	28.41	136.35	870.16	4,109.32	16,193.21
Corpus Christi	6.07	26.53	122.29	738.39	3,493.39	13,503.39
Dallas	3.72	20.00	95.37	576.22	2,770.60	10,679.60
Fort Worth	7.03	23.42	102.09	568.74	2,718.70	10,486.05
Houston	5.93	24.57	109.36	730.04	3,947.64	15,728.64
San Antonio	5.62	23.66	110.31	692.08	3,372.40	13,318.60
Average (six cities)	5.59	23.95	110.23	679.94	3,322.01	12,998.25

August 1980

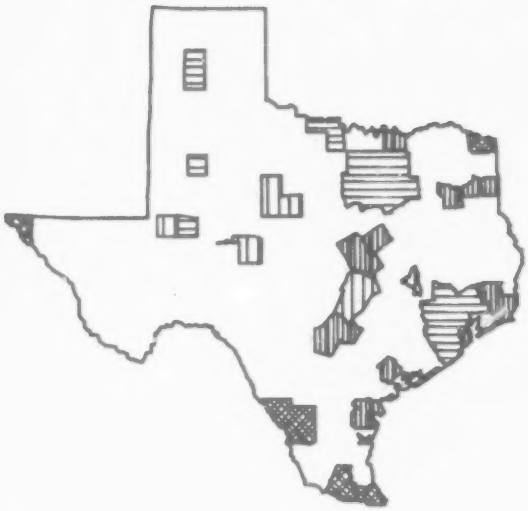
City	Residential			Industrial		
	1 MCF	6 MCF	30 MCF	200 MCF	1,000 MCF	4,000 MCF
Austin	4.64	22.45	106.53	667.39	3,095.47	12,137.81
Corpus Christi	5.59	23.65	96.77	642.39	3,013.39	11,583.39
Dallas	3.57	19.10	90.87	519.92	2,489.10	9,553.60
Fort Worth	4.34	17.98	83.40	539.10	2,570.50	9,893.25
Houston	5.93	24.57	100.36	718.50	3,751.46	14,840.06
San Antonio	5.14	20.84	96.19	597.94	2,901.70	11,435.80
Average (six cities)	4.87	21.43	95.69	614.21	2,970.27	11,573.99

April 1980

City	Residential			Industrial		
	1 MCF	6 MCF	30 MCF	200 MCF	1,000 MCF	4,000 MCF
Austin	4.00	19.07	90.14	736.30	2,568.73	10,072.11
Corpus Christi	5.59	23.65	107.89	642.39	3,013.39	11,583.39
Dallas	3.22	17.01	80.43	501.74	2,398.20	9,190.00
Fort Worth	4.46	18.66	86.82	487.40	2,312.00	8,859.25
Houston	5.67	23.04	101.71	672.26	3,577.86	14,188.86
San Antonio	4.89	19.29	88.45	546.36	2,643.80	10,404.20
Average (six cities)	4.44	19.87	92.09	597.74	2,752.33	10,716.30

Sources: 11, 13.

Percentage Unemployed, Metropolitan Areas, 1980



Percentage unemployed

- Less than 4.0 percent
- 4.0–5.1 percent
- 5.2–7.0 percent
- 7.1 percent and more

State average 5.2 percent

United States average 7.1 percent

Sources: 18, 97.

Percentage Unemployed, Regions, 1980

Percentage unemployed

- Less than 4.0 percent
- 4.0–5.1 percent
- 5.2–7.0 percent
- 7.1 percent and more

State average 5.2 percent

United States average 7.1 percent

Sources: 18, 97.

Nonagricultural Employment Growth Rates by Major Industrial Sector, Texas and United States, 1960–1980 (Percentages)

Category		1960-1970	1970-1980	1960-1980
Mining	TX	−15.5	128.0	92.8
	US	−12.5	64.5	44.0
Construction	TX	39.7	79.6	150.9
	US	22.6	24.6	52.7
Manufacturing	TX	50.6	42.8	115.1
	US	15.3	5.1	21.2
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	TX	12.2	43.9	61.4
	US	12.8	14.2	28.8
Wholesale and retail trade	TX	34.1	66.8	123.6
	US	32.0	36.8	80.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	TX	46.0	77.9	159.7
	US	38.7	41.6	96.4
Services	TX	76.5	73.8	206.9
	US	56.5	53.6	140.5
Government	TX	53.7	50.7	131.6
	US	50.3	28.8	93.6
Total nonagricultural employment	TX	42.7	61.7	130.8
	US	30.8	27.9	67.3

Sources: 91, 92, 93.

Nonagricultural Civilian Payroll Employment, Texas and United States, Selected Years (Percentages)

Category	1970		1980	
	Texas	U.S.	Texas	U.S.
Mining	2.9	0.9	4.0	1.1
Construction	6.6	5.1	7.3	4.9
Manufacturing	20.3	27.3	17.9	22.5
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	7.0	6.4	6.2	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	23.6	21.2	24.4	22.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5.2	5.1	5.7	5.7
Services	16.1	16.3	17.4	19.6
Government	18.3	17.7	17.0	17.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Sources: 91, 92, 93.

Total Nonagricultural Civilian Employment as a Percentage of Total Population, Texas and United States, Selected Years

Year	Texas	U.S.
1960	26.4	30.2
1970	32.4	34.9
1975	36.3	36.1
1976	37.3	37.0
1977	38.3	38.1
1978	40.4	39.7
1979	41.9	40.8
1980	41.2	40.0

Sources: 66, 67, 88, 91, 92, 93.

Finance

In 1980, nearly 59 percent of all Texas banks and nearly 84 percent of total Texas deposits were in metropolitan areas. The number of banks in the state has grown recently because of increased demand for banking services in suburban areas adjacent to large cities. As population has grown in these areas, suburban banks have had to provide services for more customers and to finance many newly established small and medium-sized businesses.

During the 1970s, a major development in Texas banking was the multibank holding company, which has had a pronounced effect on both the financial operation and visibility of banks in the state. Multibank holding companies have enabled subsidiary banks to expand their financial resources, broaden their markets, diversify their portfolios, and lower their cost of capital. Perhaps equally important, multibank holding companies have also enabled a large number of banks to overcome the image of being too small. This increased visibility is in direct contrast to the perceived problem of many Texas banks at the beginning of the decade: being too small to meet the banking needs of large Texas corporations. While bank failures in postwar Texas were far less numerous than they had been in earlier periods in the state's history, demographic trends have resulted in some bank failures, especially in rural areas where declines in the number of customers have proved fatal.

Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment Statistics, Metropolitan Areas, 1980

Metropolitan area	Labor force	Number employed	Number unemployed	Percentage unemployed
Abilene	67,381	65,073	2,308	3.4
Amarillo	86,393	82,758	3,635	4.2
Austin	252,137	242,696	9,441	3.7
Beaumont–Port Arthur–Orange	168,043	156,298	11,745	7.0
Brownsville–Harlingen–San Benito	75,896	68,235	7,661	10.1
Bryan–College Station	41,384	39,929	1,455	3.5
Corpus Christi	142,012	133,434	8,578	6.0
Dallas–Fort Worth	1,524,433	1,455,535	68,898	4.5
El Paso	173,263	157,294	15,969	9.2
Galveston–Texas City	83,221	77,809	5,412	6.5
Houston	1,474,020	1,411,472	62,548	4.2
Killeen–Temple	61,409	57,435	3,974	6.5
Laredo	35,258	31,261	3,997	11.3
Longview–Marshall	68,047	63,533	4,514	6.6
Lubbock	100,216	95,852	4,364	4.4
McAllen–Pharr–Edinburg	89,740	77,461	12,279	13.7
Midland	48,629	46,520	2,109	4.3
Odessa	61,363	58,966	2,397	3.9
San Angelo	42,621	41,003	1,618	3.8
San Antonio	425,071	397,039	28,032	6.6
Sherman–Denison	39,666	37,152	2,514	6.3
Texarkana	28,897	26,095	2,802	9.7
Tyler	64,886	61,075	3,811	5.9
Victoria	30,086	28,502	1,584	5.3
Waco	79,695	75,425	4,270	5.4
Wichita Falls	60,322	57,917	2,405	4.0
Total metropolitan*	5,324,000	5,046,000	279,000	5.2
Total nonmetropolitan*	1,088,000	1,029,000	58,000	5.3
Total Texas*	6,412,000	6,075,000	337,000	5.2

*Totals are rounded to nearest thousand.
Source: 18.

Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment Statistics, Regions, 1980

Region	Labor force	Number employed	Number unemployed	Percent unemployed
Panhandle	166,346	159,510	6,836	4.1
South Plains	161,426	154,243	7,183	4.5
North Texas	99,019	95,399	3,620	3.7
North Central Texas	1,584,681	1,512,722	71,959	4.5
North East Texas	95,657	88,521	7,136	7.5
East Texas	237,810	223,269	14,541	6.1
West Central Texas	137,554	132,646	4,908	3.6
Upper Rio Grande	181,246	164,922	16,324	9.0
Permian Basin	167,097	160,188	6,909	4.1
Concho Valley	61,545	59,295	2,250	3.7
Heart of Texas	115,600	109,923	5,677	4.9
Capital	293,932	283,152	10,780	3.7
Brazos Valley	74,758	72,085	2,673	3.6
Deep East Texas	97,265	91,350	5,915	6.1
South East Texas	168,043	156,298	11,745	7.0
Gulf Coast	1,624,121	1,553,156	70,965	4.4
Golden Crescent	69,349	66,177	3,172	4.6
Alamo	482,174	451,741	30,433	6.3
South Texas	47,002	39,494	7,508	16.0
Coastal Bend	193,844	182,653	11,191	5.8
Lower Rio Grande Valley	170,766	150,105	20,661	12.1
Texoma	61,551	57,805	3,746	6.1
Central Texas	81,281	76,579	4,702	5.8
Middle Rio Grande	39,705	34,030	5,675	14.3
Total Texas*	6,412,000	6,075,000	337,000	5.2

*State totals are rounded to nearest thousand.
Source: 18.

Nonagricultural Employment by Major Industrial Sector, Texas and United States, Selected Years
(In thousands)

Category		1960	1965	1970	1975	1979	1980
Mining	TX	122.8	109.6	103.8	133.2	203.3	236.7
	US	712.0	632.0	623.0	752.0	960.0	1,025.0
Construction	TX	170.8	199.8	238.6	290.0	416.2	428.6
	US	2,926.0	3,232.0	3,588.0	3,525.0	4,483.0	4,469.0
Manufacturing	TX	487.7	572.1	734.3	815.9	1,021.9	1,048.9
	US	16,796.0	18,062.0	19,367.0	18,323.0	21,062.0	20,361.0
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	TX	226.8	224.8	254.4	293.1	352.4	366.0
	US	4,004.0	4,036.0	4,515.0	4,542.0	5,141.0	5,156.0
Wholesale and retail trade	TX	639.2	721.7	856.9	1,100.4	1,382.5	1,429.3
	US	11,391.0	12,716.0	15,040.0	17,060.0	20,269.0	20,573.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	TX	129.6	150.7	189.2	247.1	314.9	336.6
	US	2,629.0	2,977.0	3,645.0	4,165.0	4,974.0	5,162.0
Services	TX	331.6	428.1	585.4	767.4	957.4	1,017.6
	US	7,378.0	9,036.0	11,548.0	13,892.0	17,078.0	17,741.0
Government	TX	431.0	525.6	662.3	815.8	953.2	998.1
	US	8,353.0	10,074.0	12,554.0	14,686.0	15,920.0	16,170.0
Total	TX	2,539.5	2,932.4	3,624.9	4,462.9	5,601.8	5,861.8
	US	54,189.0	60,765.0	70,880.0	76,945.0	89,886.0	90,657.0

Sources: 91, 92, 93.

Banks and Total Bank Deposits, Metropolitan Areas, 1980

Metropolitan area	Number of banks	Total deposits (in thousands)
Abilene	17	$ 1,042,773
Amarillo	10	1,177,693
Austin	41	2,753,380
Beaumont–Port Arthur–Orange	29	1,529,923
Brownsville–Harlingen–San Benito	16	692,299
Bryan–College Station	7	372,375
Corpus Christi	26	1,362,042
Dallas–Fort Worth	239	20,973,385
El Paso	23	1,524,798
Galveston–Texas City	18	746,644
Houston	211	20,120,150
Killeen–Temple	19	520,373
Laredo	5	631,891
Longview–Marshall	18	770,188
Lubbock	14	1,271,162
McAllen–Pharr–Edinburg	19	883,938
Midland	6	1,139,865
Odessa	6	564,973
San Angelo	6	492,756
San Antonio	56	4,146,130
Sherman–Denison	14	438,169
Texarkana	9	270,599
Tyler	11	817,309
Victoria	4	711,054
Waco	18	756,598
Wichita Falls	12	809,708
Total metropolitan	854	$66,520,175
Total nonmetropolitan	600	$12,736,301
Total Texas	1,454	$79,256,476

Source: 36.

Banks and Total Bank Deposits, Regions, 1980

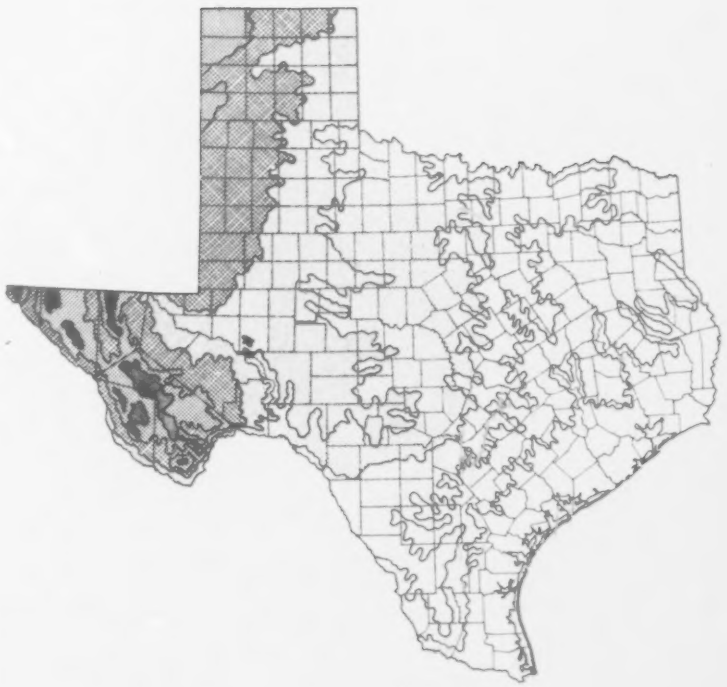
Regions	Number of banks	Total deposits (in thousands)
Panhandle	65	$ 2,346,749
South Plains	48	2,053,780
North Texas	37	1,375,422
North Central Texas	269	21,663,786
North East Texas	39	890,348
East Texas	76	2,545,514
West Central Texas	62	1,975,477
Upper Rio Grande	29	1,589,043
Permian Basin	38	2,426,347
Concho Valley	25	774,407
Heart of Texas	49	1,134,644
Capital	68	3,316,636
Brazos Valley	34	815,773
Deep East Texas	43	1,000,703
South East Texas	29	1,529,923
Gulf Coast	258	21,639,875
Golden Crescent	28	1,190,134
Alamo	89	4,812,766
South Texas	9	710,219
Coastal Bend	47	1,953,760
Lower Rio Grande Valley	37	1,628,397
Texoma	25	691,225
Central Texas	35	823,819
Middle Rio Grande	15	367,729
Total Texas	1,454	$79,256,476

Source: 36.

Geography

Differences in physical setting, temperature, and rainfall within the state are striking and perhaps greater than in any other state except California. Texas altitudes range from sea level to 8,751 feet—substantially more difference than exists in the United States east of the Mississippi River. Annual average temperatures range from over 74 degrees to less than 56 degrees. Annual average rainfall amounts range from more than 56 inches to less than 8 inches. In addition, differences in types of soil and vegetation, in quality of surface water, and in amounts of annual sunshine provide the state with a multitude of diverse physical characteristics.

Elevation



Feet above sea level

- 0–249
- 250–499
- 500–999
- 1,000–1,999
- 2,000–2,999
- 3,000–3,999
- 4,000–4,999
- 5,000–6,999
- 7,000 and over

Source: 5.

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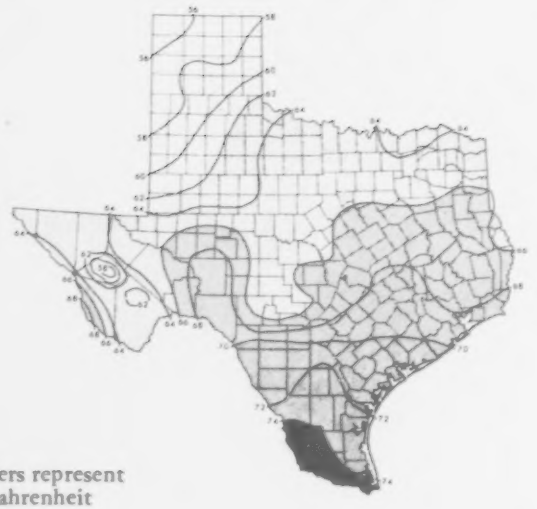
Mean Annual Temperature

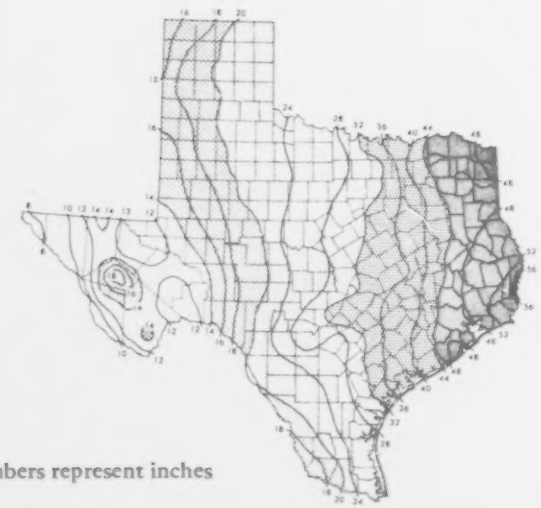


All numbers represent degrees Fahrenheit

1931–1960 average

Source: 5.

Mean Annual Precipitation



All numbers represent inches

1931–1960 average

Source: 5.

Government

The two major sources of state revenue are state taxes and federal funds; together these sources accounted for over 84 percent of total state revenue in fiscal year 1980 (September 1, 1979, to August 31, 1980). Other revenue sources include interest income, which has grown in recent years largely because of higher interest rates; licenses and fees, such as registration fees for higher education, motor vehicle inspection fees, and state parks fees; land income, which includes income from oil, gas, and mineral royalties as well as leases on state lands; and other sources, such as court costs, maintenance charges for state hospital patients, and other miscellaneous revenue. The major sources of state government tax collections are the sales tax, oil production and regulation taxes, the natural gas production tax, motor fuels taxes, and the motor vehicle sales tax. These taxes together accounted for over 78 percent of total state tax collections in fiscal year 1980.

State government expenditures may be broken down by function and by object. The largest functional components in the state budget are education, welfare, highways, and mental health and correctional services that together accounted for over 81 percent of state expenditures in fiscal 1980. The four major categories of federal funds are welfare, education, highways, and revenue sharing so that some portion of these expenditures are financed by federal revenue sources. When the budget is sliced a second way, the largest objects of expenditure are foundation school program grants, salaries and wages, assistance and medical care for the needy, capital outlay for highways, other personal services, and other education grants. Together, these categories accounted for nearly 86 percent of state expenditures in fiscal 1980.

Public employment growth in Texas over the past decade has been relatively rapid, although there is some evidence that this growth has slowed considerably in recent years. Average earnings of full-time public employees at all levels of government in Texas, however, are appreciably below the national average and well below earnings levels in other industrial states in nearly all cases. Moreover, during the 1970–1980 decade, average earnings of state employees in Texas worsened relative

to earnings levels in the ten most populous states and in the four states that border Texas; average earnings of public employees at various local levels in Texas also worsened relative to earnings levels in a number of other states. This trend of declining relative earnings levels is particularly evident in the case of Texas teachers, to some extent at the college and university level but most noticeably at the elementary and secondary levels. There are also a relatively large number of federal employees in Texas; the Department of Defense alone provides jobs for nearly 200,000 people (70 percent military and 30 percent civilian) located at various installations in nineteen different counties across the state.

City finance has drawn greater attention in recent years because of the deteriorating fiscal condition of a number of the nation's older industrial cities. Selected fiscal data (including per capita tax, expenditure, and debt levels as well as comparative property tax rates) indicate some basic differences in the fiscal characteristics of the thirty-two largest Texas cities (those with population over 50,000). Comparisons between cities should be made with some caution. Higher debt levels in some cities may mean that these cities have recently undertaken major capital improvements that cities with lower debt levels must soon face. Higher debt levels, therefore, may not mean greater levels of inefficiency or fiscal irresponsibility. The same caution applies to expenditure levels that indicate per capita dollar amounts spent, not quality of services rendered or efficiency in the delivery of services. Despite these cautions, data provided here are among the most frequently monitored indexes of municipal performance.

Public Employment: Full-time Equivalents for Each 10,000 in Population, Texas and United States, 1970 and 1980

Level of government	October 1970	October 1980	Percentage change 1970-1980
Texas			
State	100	119	19.0
Local	305	370	21.3
Total	405	488	20.5
U.S. average			
State	113	137	21.2
Local	306	351	14.7
Total	420	488	16.2

Source: 86.

Public Employment for Selected Functions: Full-time Equivalents for Each 10,000 in Population, 1970 and 1980

Function Level	October 1970	October 1980	Percentage change 1970-1980
Highways			
State and local	29.0	20.3	−30.0
State only	16.9	10.1	−40.2
Public welfare			
State and local	5.2	10.1	94.2
State only	4.3	8.8	104.7
Health and hospitals			
State and local	40.5	59.3	46.4
State only	18.7	28.6	52.9
Education			
State and local	222.8	266.7	19.7
State only	39.6	47.4	19.7
Financial administration			
State and local	9.6	13.7	42.7
State only	2.7	4.5	66.7

Source: 86.

Average Earnings of Full-time State and Local Government Employees in Texas by Level of Government as a Percentage of U.S. Average, 1970 and 1980

Level of government	1970	1980
State and local, total	84.2	89.2
State	90.7	92.6
Local, total	82.2	88.3
Counties	72.8	87.6
Municipalities	79.7	90.7
School districts	82.5	86.5
Special districts	70.9	79.0

Source: 86.

Average Earnings of Educational and All Other Full-time State and Local Government Employees in Texas as a Percentage of U.S. Average, 1970 and 1980

Category	1970	1980
All educational employees	84.1	86.8
Instructional personnel, local schools	81.8	84.3
Instructional personnel, institutions of higher education	92.2	99.4
Other than educational employees	82.7	90.9

Source: 86.

Employment at Major Installations of the Department of Defense, 1980

County	Installation or community*	Military	Civilian	Total
Bandera	Medina	739	–	739
Bee	Chase Field, Beeville	1,572	484	2,056
Bell	Fort Hood	39,253	3,353	42,606
Bexar	Brooks Air Force Base, Fort Sam Houston, Kelly Air Force Base, Lackland, Randolph Air Force Base, San Antonio	40,797	28,375	69,172
Bowie	Red River Army Depot, Texarkana	507	5,443	5,950
Brazos	College Station	133	4	137
Dalias	Dallas	1,459	1,686	3,145
El Paso	Fort Bliss, El Paso	18,753	4,141	22,894
Galveston	Galveston	23	358	381
Harris	Ellington Air Force Base, Houston	511	880	1,391
Kleberg	Kingsville	1,665	384	2,049
Lubbock	Reese Air Force Base, Lubbock	2,918	626	3,544
Nueces	Corpus Christi	2,670	4,264	6,934
Tarrant	Carswell Air Force Base, Fort Worth	4,737	2,281	7,018
Taylor	Dyess Air Force Base	4,881	449	5,330
Tom Green	Goodfellow Air Force Base	1,880	266	2,146
Travis	Bergstrom Air Force Base, Camp Mabry, Austin	4,409	1,190	5,599
Val Verde	Laughlin Air Force Base	2,600	533	3,133
Wichita	Sheppard Air Force Base	8,063	1,623	9,686
	Other	926	1,265	2,191
Total Texas		138,496	57,605	196,101

*Where a community name is given, employees of the Department of Defense work in the town or city but not at a given installation.
Source: Courtesy of Congressman J. J. Pickle and the U.S. Department of Defense, Washington Headquarters Services, Information Operations and Reports.

State Government Net Revenues, 1976–1980

Revenue source	Amount collected (in millions)					Percentage of total	
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1976	1980
Tax collections	$3,913.8	$4,419.9	$5,032.3	$5,390.3	$ 6,343.8	59.3	59.5
Federal funding	1,799.7	1,878.3	2,052.9	2,299.7	2,627.9	27.3	24.7
Land income	246.5	341.1	405.1	377.5	550.5	3.7	5.2
Interest income	242.4	290.8	352.1	438.9	536.5	3.7	5.0
Licenses and fees	339.5	374.1	414.5	408.2	478.0	5.1	4.5
Other sources	58.0	63.1	60.4	74.2	124.3	0.9	1.2
Total	$6,600.0	$7,367.4	$8,317.3	$8,988.9	$10,660.9	100.0	100.0

Source: 2.

Property Tax Rate for Each $100 of Assessed Valuation for Cities with More than 25,000 Population, 1980
(In dollars)

City	Rate	City	Rate
Abilene	0.80	Kingsville	1.26
Amarillo	0.46	Laredo	0.60
Arlington	0.59	Longview	0.34
Austin	0.57	Lubbock	0.66
Baytown	0.64	Lufkin	0.71
Beaumont	1.12	McAllen	0.30
Brownsville	0.96	Mesquite	0.69
Bryan	0.58	Midland	0.34
Carrollton	0.58	Nacogdoches	0.90
College Station	0.31	North Richland Hills	0.69
Corpus Christi	0.68	Odessa	0.67
Dallas	0.57	Paris	0.39
Del Rio	0.50	Pasadena	0.64
Denton	0.77	Plano	0.40
Duncanville	0.67	Port Arthur	0.79
El Paso	0.53	Richardson	0.42
Fort Worth	0.81	San Angelo	1.52
Galveston	0.70	San Antonio	0.44
Garland	0.66	Sherman	0.55
Grand Prairie	0.60	Temple	0.60
Haltom City	0.68	Texarkana	0.87
Harlingen	0.65	Texas City	0.39
Houston	0.84	Tyler	0.49
Hurst	0.67	Victoria	0.72
Irving	0.59	Waco	0.69
Killeen	0.63	Wichita Falls	0.75

Note: Figures are for adjusted tax rate, which is the gross tax rate multiplied by the assessment rate.
Source: 46.

Selected per Capita City Finance Items for Cities with More than 50,000 Population, Fiscal Year 1978–1979
(In dollars)

City	General revenue	Tax revenue	Property tax revenue	General expenditure	Total debt
Abilene	217	120	57	206	207
Amarillo	416	174	114	406	210
Arlington	286	149	79	343	931
Austin	428	165	107	451	2,064
Baytown	257	153	100	235	460
Beaumont	318	154	92	310	490
Brownsville	289	87	48	268	669
Corpus Christi	309	135	85	238	387
Dallas	414	237	140	410	609
El Paso	322	102	60	270	140
Fort Worth	380	165	98	361	497
Galveston	630	190	125	945	1,368
Garland	223	111	72	275	928
Grand Prairie	282	125	78	281	539
Houston	370	203	117	349	696
Irving	250	154	96	206	669
Killeen	184	89	52	196	142
Laredo	222	76	29	239	160
Longview	233	138	60	177	543
Lubbock	318	153	91	218	368
McAllen	604	107	34	570	350
Mesquite	266	132	75	269	332
Midland	239	134	67	239	357
Odessa	191	123	55	187	91
Pasadena	245	121	69	243	418
Port Arthur	355	198	154	336	329
Richardson	255	153	91	280	631
San Angelo	249	122	71	276	170
San Antonio	273	88	50	298	1,064
Tyler	236	129	57	255	599
Waco	346	131	72	282	218
Wichita Falls	226	124	68	239	226

Source: 62.

Income

Data on the sources of personal income developed by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, are among the best available indicators of overall economic activity at the local level.

Personal income is area residents' current income from all sources. It is measured after the deduction of personal contributions to social security, government retirement, and other social insurance programs but before the deduction of income and other personal taxes. It consists of wages and salaries; various types of supplementary earnings (for example, employer contributions to private pension, health, and welfare funds); the net incomes of owners of unincorporated businesses; royalties; dividends; interest; and government and business transfer payments (consisting, in general, of disbursements to persons for which no services are currently rendered).

One difference between the industrial categorization used in the Bureau of Economic Analysis income data and that used in the standard industrial classification system is that forestry and commercial fishing are classified with "agricultural services, forestry, fisheries, and other" by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, rather than with agriculture. A description of the standard industrial classification system can be found on page 42.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis publishes detailed information on the sources of personal income at the county level. For many counties, some items are not published in order to avoid disclosure of confidential information. These county disclosure problems make the publication of detailed personal income statistics for the state planning regions impractical. The development of the regional personal income maps was made possible by a cooperative agreement between the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Bureau of Business Research. For three Texas metropolitan areas, estimates for two personal income categories not published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis were developed by the authors.

Comparisons of overall economic performance in Texas and the United States can best be made by use of the gross product concept. Gross national product (GNP), the final value of all goods and services produced in a country, is probably the most important summary measure of national economic conditions. Individual researchers in a number of states are now trying to provide figures for gross state product (GSP), the final value of all goods and services produced in a state. The estimates of Texas GSP presented in this section were produced by researchers at the Bureau of Business Research. Although trends in gross product and personal income are closely related, the two concepts are different in that gross product is the final value of output produced by business and government whereas personal income is total income received by households.

Total GSP in Texas in 1979 was more than $162 billion. The most important sectoral components of both Texas GSP and U.S. GNP are manufacturing, trade, and finance, insurance, and real estate. Mining is a much more important source of gross product to the state than it is to the nation as a whole. Comparisons may be made of growth trends in Texas and the nation over periods that correspond roughly to the national business cycle. Between 1959 and 1966, gross state product grew slightly slower in Texas than gross national product. Between 1966 and 1973, Texas GSP grew much faster than U.S. GNP. Since 1973, Texas GSP has grown more than twice as fast as national GNP.

Total personal income in Texas in 1979 was slightly over $117 billion. Of this amount 83 percent was received by persons who lived in metropolitan areas. The sources of personal income are frequently very different among the state's metropolitan areas. Manufacturing, for example, accounts for more than 27 percent of personal income in Beaumont–Port Arthur–Orange, Longview–Marshall, and Sherman–Denison metropolitan areas but less than 7 percent in the Bryan–College Station, Midland, and Laredo metropolitan areas. Government, on the other hand, accounts for over 46 percent of personal income in Killeen–Temple but less than 7 percent of personal income in Midland, Longview–Marshall, and Sherman–Denison.

In addition to the metropolitan area breakdown, data in this section are provided for all of the major sources of personal income for the state's planning regions. Data are also provided for per capita income (personal income per person) for each of the state's planning regions, metropolitan areas, and counties and for effective buying income (income of households after taxes) for Texas and the United States.

State Government Net Tax Collections, 1976–1980

Tax source	Amount collected (in millions)					Percentage of total	
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1976	1980
Sales tax	$1,478.4	$1,689.0	$2,023.7	$2,174.3	$2,521.4	37.8	39.8
Oil production and regulation taxes	431.3	428.5	437.2	466.7	785.7	11.0	12.4
Natural gas production tax	364.6	474.3	517.8	554.4	734.2	9.3	11.6
Motor fuel taxes	427.3	444.1	477.7	489.5	480.7	10.9	7.6
Motor vehicle sales and rental taxes	270.5	328.1	401.1	433.3	437.9	6.9	6.9
Corporation franchise tax	213.6	236.6	264.9	293.8	340.8	5.5	5.4
Cigarette and tobacco taxes	279.3	287.5	299.8	309.3	321.8	7.1	5.1
Alcoholic beverages taxes	131.1	151.4	164.1	181.6	200.5	3.4	3.2
Insurance companies taxes	111.4	127.4	147.4	166.5	176.1	2.9	2.8
Other taxes	206.3	253.0	298.6	321.0	344.8	5.3	5.4
Total	$3,913.8	$4,419.9	$5,032.3	$5,390.3	$6,343.8	100.0	100.0

Source: 2.

State Government Net Expenditures by Function, 1976–1980

Expenditure	Amount (in millions)					Percentage of total	
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1976	1980
Support for higher and public education	$2,895.2	$3,063.6	$3,673.1	$4,004.4	$ 4,627.7	46.7	45.3
Welfare	1,090.7	1,217.9	1,336.0	1,509.2	1,601.3	17.6	15.7
Highway maintenance and construction	731.2	661.7	922.4	1,020.0	1,580.9	11.8	15.5
Mental health, state homes, and corrections	327.5	397.5	430.0	454.6	513.6	5.3	5.0
Teacher retirement	204.5	221.6	330.9	323.0	422.8	3.3	4.1
Grants to political subdivisions and others	200.0	239.4	263.6	293.2	329.3	3.2	3.2
Employee retirement and social security	142.2	163.6	179.0	284.8	324.0	2.3	3.2
Executive and administrative	168.3	183.1	227.5	241.5	291.2	2.8	2.9
Payment of public debt	98.5	115.0	151.4	105.0	108.9	1.6	1.1
Other	345.3	343.6	361.6	374.9	421.7	5.6	4.1
Total	$6,203.5	$6,607.0	$7,875.3	$8,610.9	$10,221.4	100.0	100.0

Source: 2.

State Government Net Expenditures by Object, 1976–1980

Expenditure	Amount (in millions)					Percentage of total	
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1976	1980
Foundation school program grants	$1,616.9	$1,642.2	$2,054.5	$2,106.4	$ 2,591.4	26.1	25.4
Salaries and wages	1,508.0	1,681.1	1,798.4	1,913.1	2,117.1	24.3	20.7
Assistance and medical care for the needy	825.7	900.3	1,024.4	1,178.1	1,250.8	13.3	12.3
Capital outlay for highways	466.3	374.1	581.2	615.3	1,086.2	7.5	10.6
Other personal services	411.1	445.5	579.5	702.4	887.6	6.6	8.7
Other education grants	494.2	553.5	621.2	822.2	835.2	8.0	8.2
Current and recurring operating expenses	253.1	321.3	356.2	371.0	398.3	4.1	3.9
Other grants	201.6	241.1	263.6	293.2	329.2	3.3	3.2
Consumable supplies and materials	155.2	151.5	185.3	213.0	263.5	2.5	2.6
Other	271.4	296.3	399.9	385.4	451.7	4.4	4.4
Total	$6,203.5	$6,607.0	$7,864.1	$8,600.2	$10,210.9	100.0	100.0

Source: 2.

Percentage of Personal Income by Major Source, Texas and United States, 1974 and 1979

Source	1974		1979	
	Texas	United States	Texas	United States
Agriculture	1.89	2.59	1.93	1.94
Agricultural services, forestry, fisheries, and other	0.28	0.28	0.36	0.32
Mining	3.49	1.01	4.4[illegible]	1.28
Construction	5.88	4.90	6.65	4.71
Manufacturing	15.49	20.69	15.68	20.12
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	6.30	5.80	6.45	5.95
Wholesale trade	6.20	5.03	6.53	5.14
Retail trade	8.77	8.10	8.46	7.65
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4.06	4.00	4.56	4.48
Services	11.65	12.21	12.08	13.16
Total private labor and proprietor income	64.01	64.62	67.16	64.75
Federal civilian	3.45	3.32	2.65	2.91
Federal military	2.65	1.54	1.56	1.09
State and local	7.78	8.85	7.27	8.30
Total government earnings	13.88	13.71	11.48	12.30
Total labor and proprietor income (place of work)	77.89	78.33	78.63	77.05
Less: personal contributions for social insurance	3.97	4.13	3.9[illegible]	4.16
Residence adjustment	−0.13	−0.02	−0.14	−0.02
Net labor and proprietor income (place of residence)	73.79	74.18	74.53	72.87
Dividends, interest, and rent	15.53	13.54	15.14	14.10
Transfer payments	10.68	12.28	10.33	13.03
Total personal income (place of residence, in thousands)	$60,575,159	$1,147,257,000	$117,453,927	$1,927,005,000

Source: 56.

Percentage of Personal Income by Major Source, Metropolitan Areas, 1979

Source	Abilene	Amarillo	Austin	Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange
Agriculture	2.78	0.21	0.82	0.33
Agricultural services, forestry, fisheries, and other	0.30	0.24	0.18	0.24
Mining	8.05	3.01*	0.32	1.28
Construction	4.87	6.40*	5.00	9.35
Manufacturing	7.29	10.62	11.43	31.83
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	4.52	10.30	3.41	7.71
Wholesale trade	5.76	7.94	3.35	4.01
Retail trade	9.13	9.68	8.89	7.51
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3.76	4.19	4.72	2.48
Services	12.19	11.91	14.56	9.86
Total private labor and proprietor income	58.65	64.49	52.68	74.59
Federal civilian	1.86	2.39	3.24	0.82
Federal military	5.54	0.12	1.64	0.17
State and local	7.05	7.18	20.31	6.38
Total government earnings	14.45	9.69	25.19	7.37
Total labor and proprietor income (place of work)	73.10	74.18	77.87	81.97
Less: personal contributions for social insurance	3.77	4.00	3.74	4.32
Residence adjustment	−0.19	1.19	−3.94	−0.95
Net labor and proprietor income (place of residence)	69.14	71.37	73.19	76.70
Dividends, interest, and rent	18.30	19.26	15.91	13.01
Transfer payments	12.56	9.37	10.89	10.29
Total personal income (place of residence, in thousands)	$1,136,620	$1,528,722	$4,169,862	$3,296,246

Percentage of Personal Income by Major Source, Metropolitan Areas, 1979 (continued)

Source	Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	Bryan-College Station	Corpus Christi	Dallas-Fort Worth
Agriculture	4.01	0.59	2.79	0.42
Agricultural services, forestry, fisheries, and other	2.56*	0.17	0.54	0.16
Mining	0.26*	1.16	6.40	2.38
Construction	4.29	6.47	9.98	5.10
Manufacturing	13.39	6.78	12.19	19.50
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	5.27	4.07	5.74	7.52
Wholesale trade	5.34	2.93	4.53	9.19
Retail trade	10.76	9.90	8.84	9.41
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3.43	3.01	3.23	6.71
Services	10.67	10.27	11.33	13.30
Total private labor and proprietor income	59.98	45.35	65.56	73.69
Federal civilian	1.91	3.12	4.69	2.46
Federal military	0.23	0.53	1.34	0.37
State and local	10.37	27.07	8.18	5.80
Total government earnings	12.51	30.72	14.21	8.64
Total labor and proprietor income (place of work)	72.48	76.07	79.77	82.33
Less: personal contributions for social insurance	3.60	3.76	3.91	4.14
Residence adjustment	−2.07	−2.43	−1.34	−0.42
Net labor and proprietor income (place of residence)	66.81	69.89	74.52	77.76
Dividends, interest, and rent	17.33	18.19	14.26	13.87
Transfer payments	15.85	11.91	11.22	8.36
Total personal income (place of residence, in thousands)	$1,038,247	$542,649	$2,514,638	$27,882,898

Source	El Paso	Galveston-Texas City	Houston	Killeen-Temple
Agriculture	−0.02	0.18	0.32	0.55
Agricultural services, forestry, fisheries, and other	0.12	0.11	0.18	0.12
Mining	0.68	1.07	6.86	0.04
Construction	4.53	6.30	10.71	3.93
Manufacturing	13.78	16.71	17.55	7.93
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	8.77	6.59	7.48	4.07
Wholesale trade	5.19	1.87	9.21	1.83
Retail trade	9.83	5.99	8.09	7.25
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3.87	3.89	5.33	2.09
Services	11.40	8.26	15.53	8.37
Total private labor and proprietor income	58.17	50.97	81.26	36.18
Federal civilian	5.04	1.35	1.61	7.12
Federal military	7.99	0.27	0.11	33.17
State and local	8.95	11.15	5.51	5.90
Total government earnings	21.97	12.77	7.23	46.19
Total labor and proprietor income (place of work)	80.14	63.74	88.49	82.37
Less: personal contributions for social insurance	4.32	3.36	4.39	5.10
Residence adjustment	−3.37	15.81	−1.49	−1.41
Net labor and proprietor income (place of residence)	72.45	76.19	82.60	75.86
Dividends, interest, and rent	11.91	13.83	11.29	12.26
Transfer payments	15.64	9.98	6.10	11.89
Total personal income (place of residence, in thousands)	$2,824,443	$1,822,397	$28,828,170	$1,449,301

Percentage of Personal Income by Major Source, Metropolitan Areas, 1979 (continued)

Source	Laredo	Longview-Marshall	Lubbock	McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg
Agriculture	3.43	0.36	1.95	5.05
Agricultural services, forestry, fisheries, and other	0.38	0.22	0.48	2.61
Mining	5.65	7.42	0.43	2.13
Construction	3.85	6.42	4.83	4.05
Manufacturing	4.40	27.76	12.35	7.11
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	9.45	5.42	5.93	3.63
Wholesale trade	5.06	5.10	7.15	5.96
Retail trade	16.34	9.30	11.37	10.55
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3.44	2.83	4.33	2.61
Services	10.51	10.69	12.47	8.47
Total private labor and proprietor income	62.51	75.52	61.30	52.17
Federal civilian	3.05	0.78	2.34	2.85
Federal military	0.15	0.10	2.10	0.18
State and local	13.22	5.68	10.70	13.75
Total government earnings	16.42	6.56	15.14	16.78
Total labor and proprietor income (place of work)	78.93	82.08	76.44	68.95
Less: personal contributions for social insurance	3.90	4.25	3.97	3.33
Residence adjustment	−2.86	−7.55	−0.12	−1.53
Net labor and proprietor income (place of residence)	72.17	70.28	72.35	64.09
Dividends, interest, and rent	10.31	17.70	18.11	18.89
Transfer payments	17.52	12.02	9.54	17.02
Total personal income (place of residence, in thousands)	$452,478	$1,199,039	$1,668,940	$1,213,100

Source	Midland	Odessa	San Angelo	San Antonio
Agriculture	0.27	0.11	2.94	0.86
Agricultural services, forestry, fisheries, and other	0.09	0.05*	0.25	0.11
Mining	29.86	16.03	2.78	0.79
Construction	5.01	8.26	4.49	4.77
Manufacturing	6.25	14.90	11.47	8.44
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	5.97	4.95	8.55	4.68
Wholesale trade	5.60	9.09	3.12	4.74
Retail trade	7.47	9.55	9.73	8.90
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4.34	2.90*	2.68	4.88
Services	10.99	10.60	11.46	12.72
Total private labor and proprietor income	75.85	76.44	57.47	50.89
Federal civilian	1.04	0.55	1.80	8.94
Federal military	0.07	0.11	3.42	6.64
State and local	5.12	6.50	7.59	7.78
Total government earnings	6.23	7.16	12.81	23.36
Total labor and proprietor income (place of work)	82.08	83.60	70.28	74.25
Less: personal contributions for social insurance	4.19	4.42	3.55	3.95
Residence adjustment	−3.19	1.45	−0.03	−1.42
Net labor and proprietor income (place of residence)	74.70	80.63	66.71	68.88
Dividends, interest, and rent	19.95	12.77	21.19	15.37
Transfer payments	5.35	6.60	12.10	15.75
Total personal income (place of residence, in thousands)	$903,110	$1,004,976	$696,874	$7,932,430

Percentage of Personal Income by Major Source, Metropolitan Areas, 1979 (continued)

Source	Sherman-Denison	Texarkana	Tyler	Victoria
Agriculture	0.59	1.14	1.78	1.36
Agricultural services, forestry, fisheries, and other	0.15	0.28	0.34	0.22
Mining	0.81	0.29	5.64	10.42
Construction	4.79	3.76	4.89	5.46
Manufacturing	30.27	10.14	21.67	11.40
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	6.84	5.69	5.33	4.98
Wholesale trade	2.75	4.44	4.28	3.94
Retail trade	7.68	9.02	10.19	8.78
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.34	2.64	3.47	2.95
Services	10.73	10.18	13.22	11.52
Total private labor and proprietor income	66.95	47.58	70.81	61.03
Federal civilian	0.61	19.06	1.02	0.75
Federal military	0.09	0.33	0.09	0.11
State and local	5.88	6.31	6.24	6.33
Total government earnings	6.58	25.70	7.35	7.19
Total labor and proprietor income (place of work)	73.53	73.28	78.16	68.22
Less: personal contributions for social insurance	3.80	4.25	3.89	3.54
Residence adjustment	−2.65	−5.37	−5.00	9.71
Net labor and proprietor income (place of residence)	67.08	63.66	69.26	74.39
Dividends, interest, and rent	17.75	19.14	20.07	17.08
Transfer payments	15.17	17.20	10.67	8.53
Total personal income (place of residence, in thousands)	$723,453	$571,134	$1,081,095	$571,508

Source	Waco	Wichita Falls	Total metropolitan	Total nonmetropolitan	Total Texas
Agriculture	0.91	1.24	0.70	7.92	1.93
Agricultural services, forestry, fisheries, and other	0.15	0.12	0.24	0.97	0.36
Mining	0.24	7.98	4.03	6.56	4.45
Construction	4.38	4.51	6.99	4.95	6.65
Manufacturing	17.91	12.38	16.52	11.54	15.68
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	5.33	4.11	6.74	4.99	6.45
Wholesale trade	4.71	3.28	7.28	2.86	6.53
Retail trade	8.75	8.43	8.84	6.60	8.46
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4.39	3.16	5.07	2.08	4.56
Services	12.57	8.76	13.20	6.59	12.08
Total private labor and proprietor income	59.34	53.97	69.62	55.07	67.16
Federal civilian	3.82	3.72	2.92	1.28	2.65
Federal military	0.14	9.13	1.77	0.50	1.56
State and local	6.75	6.56	7.24	7.46	7.27
Total government earnings	10.71	19.42	11.93	9.24	11.48
Total labor and proprietor income (place of work)	70.05	73.39	81.55	64.31	78.63
Less: personal contributions for social insurance	3.80	3.98	4.14	3.08	3.96
Residence adjustment	−0.32	−1.42	−0.84	3.27	−0.14
Net labor and proprietor income (place of residence)	65.93	68.00	76.57	64.49	74.53
Dividends, interest, and rent	19.52	19.43	13.97	20.87	15.14
Transfer payments	14.55	12.57	9.46	14.64	10.33
Total personal income (place of residence, in thousands)	$1,332,447	$1,186,463	$97,571,240	$19,882,687	$117,453,927

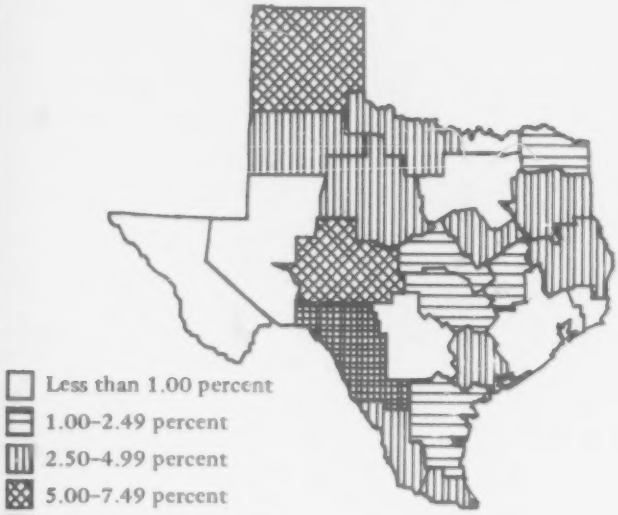
*Authors' estimate.
Source: 56.

Metropolitan, Nonmetropolitan, and Total Personal Income, Regions, 1979
(In thousands of dollars)

Region	Total personal income	Metropolitan total personal income	Nonmetropolitan total personal income
Panhandle	3,105,700	1,528,722	1,576,978
South Plains	2,844,188	1,668,940	1,175,248
North Texas	1,920,652	1,186,463	734,189
North Central Texas	28,936,150	27,882,898	1,053,252
North East Texas	1,687,135	571,134	1,116,001
East Texas	4,250,480	2,280,134	1,970,346
West Central Texas	2,394,350	1,136,620	1,257,730
Upper Rio Grande	2,954,779	2,824,443	130,336
Permian Basin	3,022,706	1,908,086	1,114,620
Concho Valley	1,048,107	696,874	351,233
Heart of Texas	1,980,565	1,332,447	648,118
Capital	4,951,035	4,169,862	781,173
Brazos Valley	1,128,873	542,649	586,224
Deep East Texas	1,815,258	–	1,815,258
South East Texas	3,296,246	3,296,246	–
Gulf Coast	31,912,482	30,650,567	1,261,915
Golden Crescent	1,270,785	571,508	699,277
Alamo	8,967,563	7,932,430	1,035,133
South Texas	594,103	452,478	141,625
Coastal Bend	3,472,879	2,514,638	958,241
Lower Rio Grande Valley	2,339,773	2,251,347	88,426
Texoma	1,102,105	723,453	378,652
Central Texas	1,846,097	1,449,301	396,796
Middle Rio Grande	611,916	–	611,916
Total Texas	117,453,927	97,571,240	19,882,687

Source: 56.

Percentage of Total Personal Income Derived from Agriculture, Regions, 1978

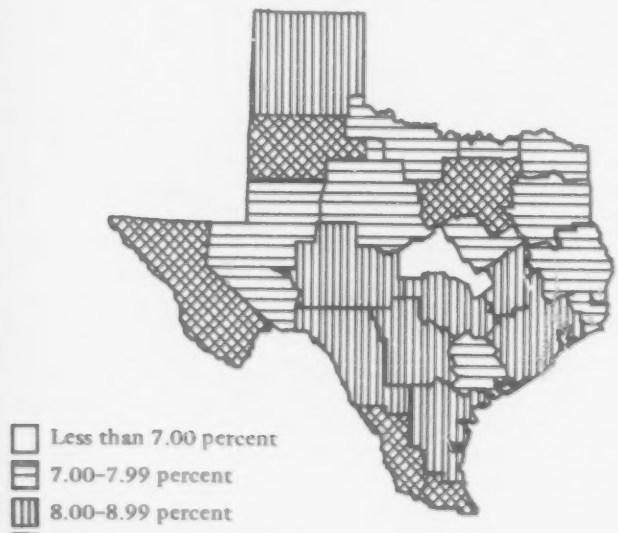


Less than 1.00 percent
1.00–2.49 percent
2.50–4.99 percent
5.00–7.49 percent
7.50 percent and more

State average, 1.31 percent

Source: 56.

Percentage of Total Personal Income Derived from Retail Trade, Regions, 1978

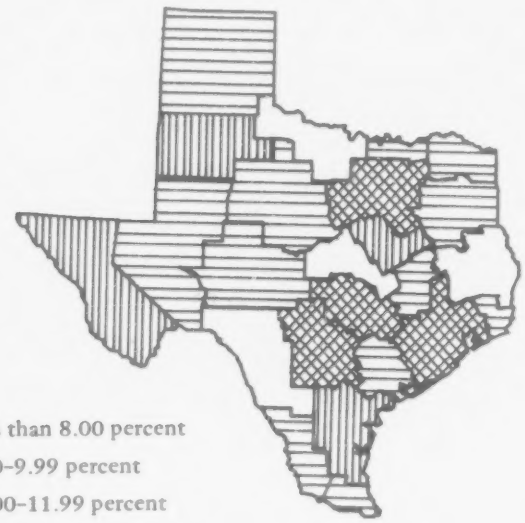


Less than 7.00 percent
7.00–7.99 percent
8.00–8.99 percent
9.00 percent and more

State average, 8.53 percent

Source: 56.

Percentage of Total Personal Income Derived from Service Industries, Regions, 1978

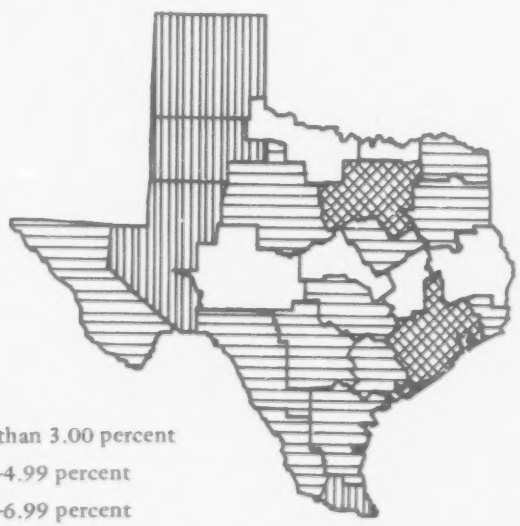


Less than 8.00 percent
8.00–9.99 percent
10.00–11.99 percent
12.00 percent and more

State average, 12.18 percent

Source: 56.

Percentage of Total Personal Income Derived from Wholesale Trade, Regions, 1978

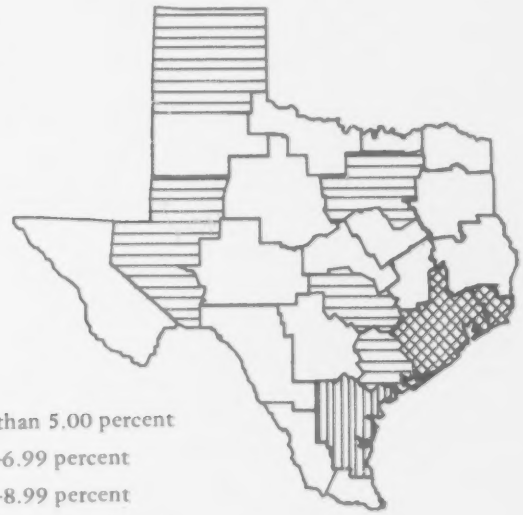


Less than 3.00 percent
3.00–4.99 percent
5.00–6.99 percent
7.00 percent and more

State average, 6.43 percent

Source: 56.

Percentage of Total Personal Income Derived from Construction, Regions, 1978

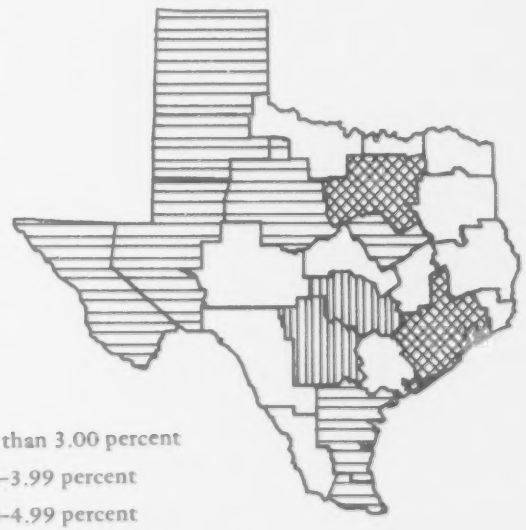


Less than 5.00 percent
5.00–6.99 percent
7.00–8.99 percent
9.00 percent and more

State average, 6.60 percent

Source: 56.

Percentage of Total Personal Income Derived from Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate, Regions, 1978

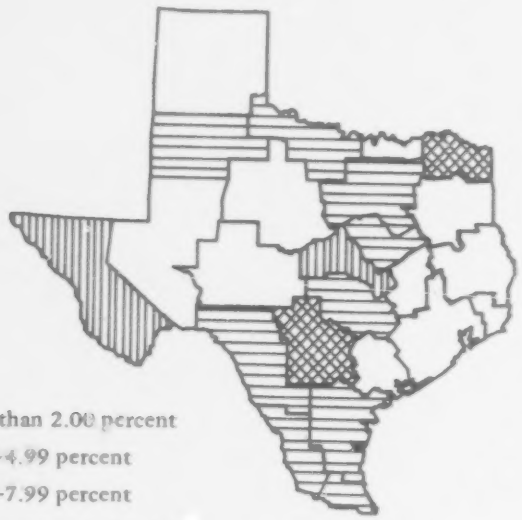


Less than 3.00 percent
3.00–3.99 percent
4.00–4.99 percent
5.00 percent and more

State average, 4.60 percent

Source: 56.

Percentage of Total Personal Income Derived from Federal Civilian Earnings, Regions, 1978

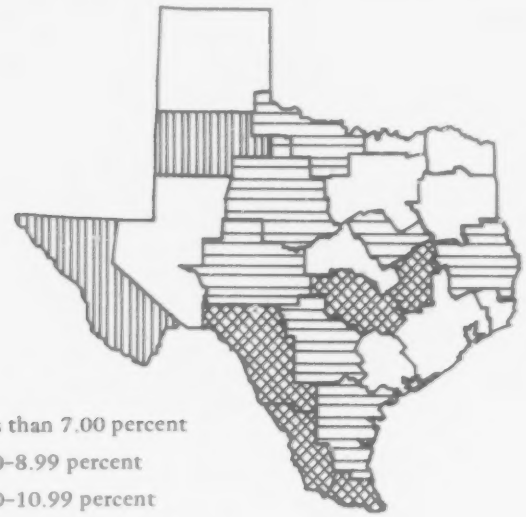


- Less than 2.00 percent
- 2.00–4.99 percent
- 5.00–7.99 percent
- 8.00 percent and more

State average, 2.87 percent

Source: 56.

Percentage of Total Personal Income Derived from State and Local Government Earnings, Regions, 1978

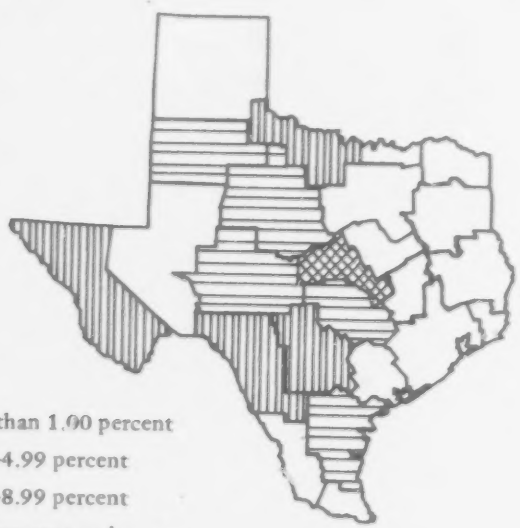


- Less than 7.00 percent
- 7.00–8.99 percent
- 9.00–10.99 percent
- 11.00 percent and more

State average, 7.53 percent

Source: 56.

Percentage of Total Personal Income Derived from Federal Military Earnings, Regions, 1978

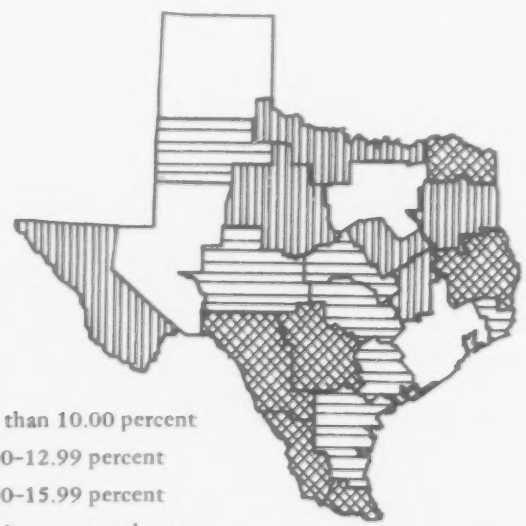


- Less than 1.00 percent
- 1.00–4.99 percent
- 5.00–8.99 percent
- 9.00 percent and more

State average, 1.75 percent

Source: 56.

Percentage of Total Personal Income Derived from Transfer Payments, Regions, 1978

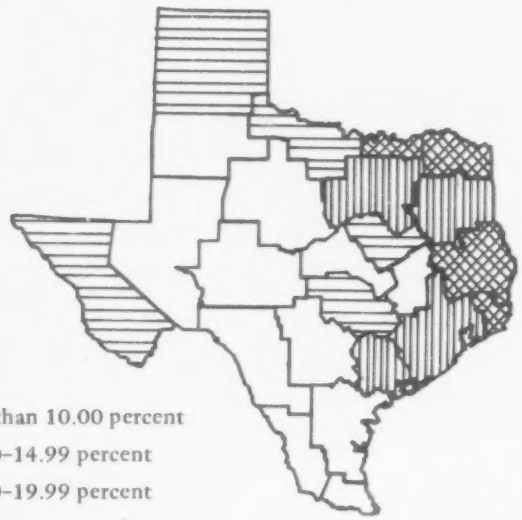


- Less than 10.00 percent
- 10.00–12.99 percent
- 13.00–15.99 percent
- 16.00 percent and more

State average, 10.54 percent

Source: 56.

Percentage of Total Personal Income Derived from Manufacturing, Regions, 1978

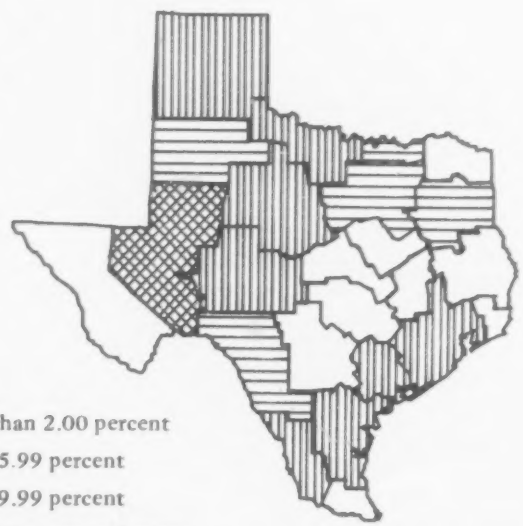


Less than 10.00 percent
10.00–14.99 percent
15.00–19.99 percent
20.00 percent and more

State average, 15.62 percent

Source: 56.

Percentage of Total Personal Income Derived from Mining, Regions, 1978

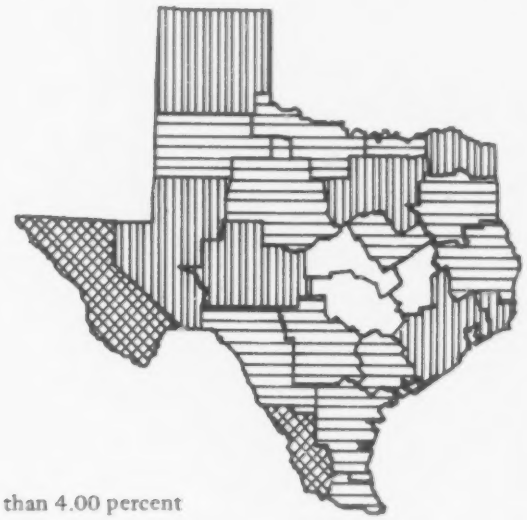


Less than 2.00 percent
2.00–5.99 percent
6.00–9.99 percent
10.00 percent and more

State average, 4.30 percent

Source: 56.

Percentage of Total Personal Income Derived from Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities, Regions, 1978



Less than 4.00 percent
4.00–5.99 percent
6.00–7.99 percent
8.00 percent and more

State average, 6.38 percent

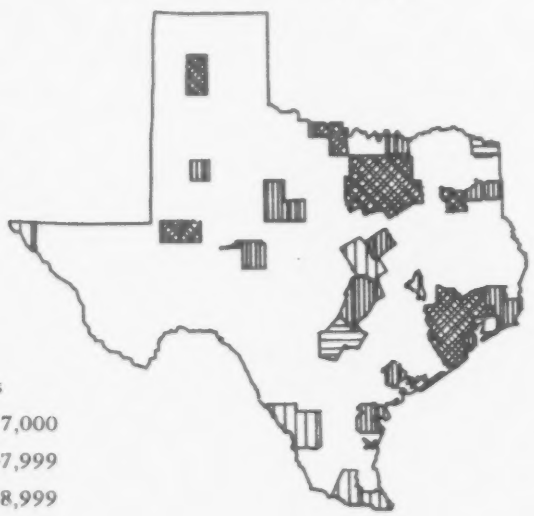
Source: 56.

Per Capita Income, Metropolitan Areas, 1979
(In dollars)

Metropolitan area	Per capita income
Abilene	8,558
Amarillo	9,282
Austin	8,560
Beaumont–Port Arthur–Orange	8,851
Brownsville–Harlingen–San Benito	5,731
Bryan–College Station	6,817
Corpus Christi	8,200
Dallas–Fort Worth	9,931
El Paso	6,207
Galveston–Texas City	8,936
Houston	10,638
Killeen–Temple	6,935
Laredo	5,106
Longview–Marshall	8,682
Lubbock	8,143
McAllen–Pharr–Edinburg	5,024
Midland	11,712
Odessa	9,247
San Angelo	8,766
San Antonio	7,518
Sherman–Denison	8,201
Texarkana	7,621
Tyler	9,127
Victoria	8,733
Waco	8,213
Wichita Falls	9,263
Total Texas	8,778

Source: 56.

Per Capita Income by Area



State average $8,778

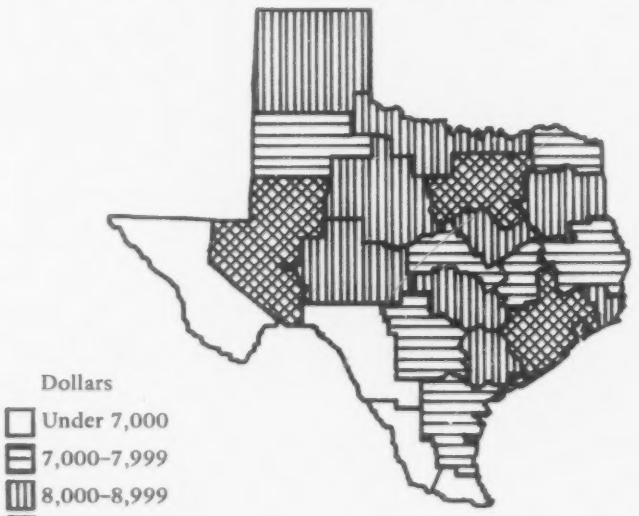
Source: 56.

Per Capita Income, Regions, 1979
(In dollars)

Region	Per capita income
Panhandle	8,717
South Plains	7,168
North Texas	8,929
North Central Texas	9,843
North East Texas	7,572
East Texas	8,207
West Central Texas	8,067
Upper Rio Grande	6,213
Permian Basin	9,221
Concho Valley	8,598
Heart of Texas	8,091
Capital	8,409
Brazos Valley	7,195
Deep East Texas	7,091
South East Texas	8,851
Gulf Coast	10,383
Golden Crescent	8,231
Alamo	7,531
South Texas	4,862
Coastal Bend	7,769
Lower Rio Grande Valley	5,329
Texoma	8,074
Central Texas	7,161
Middle Rio Grande	5,368
Total Texas	8,778

Source: 56.

Per Capita Income by Region



State average $8,778

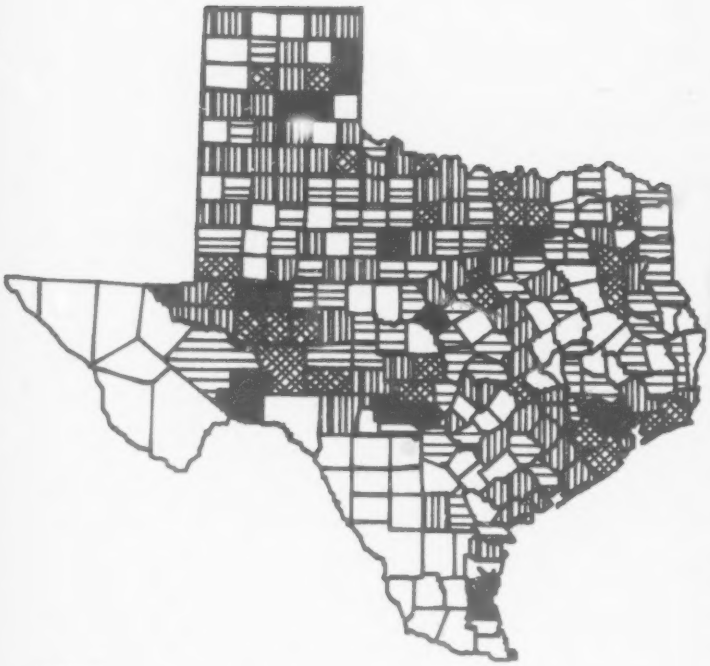
Source: 56.

Per Capita Income, Counties, 1979
(In dollars)

County	Per capita income	County	Per capita income	County	Per capita income	County	Per capita income
Anderson	6,921	Brewster	6,678	Collin	9,492	Dimmit	4,657
Andrews	9,181	Briscoe	8,000	Collingsworth	6,740	Donley	10,182
Angelina	7,942	Brooks	4,975	Colorado	8,625	Duval	5,437
Aransas	8,050	Brown	7,379	Comal	8,614	Eastland	7,389
Archer	8,677	Burleson	6,574	Comanche	8,066	Ector	9,247
Armstrong	10,262	Burnet	7,903	Concho	7,545	Edwards	8,754
Atascosa	6,440	Caldwell	6,374	Cooke	9,006	Ellis	7,760
Austin	8,189	Calhoun	8,450	Coryell	6,442	El Paso	6,207
Bailey	8,355	Callahan	7,118	Cottle	9,778	Erath	8,746
Bandera	7,618	Cameron	5,731	Crane	8,744	Falls	8,527
Bastrop	6,610	Camp	9,005	Crockett	9,265	Fannin	6,549
Baylor	7,190	Carson	8,320	Crosby	8,490	Fayette	8,549
Bee	6,466	Cass	6,572	Culberson	5,494	Fisher	6,720
Bell	7,073	Castro	7,348	Dallam	8,267	Floyd	8,676
Bexar	7,492	Chambers	9,220	Dallas	10,647	Foard	8,294
Blanco	7,499	Cherokee	9,098	Dawson	6,962	Fort Bend	9,073
Borden	7,351	Childress	8,275	Deaf Smith	8,598	Franklin	6,299
Bosque	9,120	Clay	8,922	Delta	6,945	Freestone	7,439
Bowie	7,621	Cochran	6,276	Denton	9,088	Frio	5,498
Brazoria	9,270	Coke	7,472	DeWitt	6,778	Gaines	7,968
Brazos	6,817	Coleman	6,933	Dickens	7,767	Galveston	8,936

County	Per capita income	County	Per capita income	County	Per capita income	County	Per capita income
Garza	7,366	Hemphill	10,134	Jones	7,383	Lipscomb	8,070
Gillespie	9,722	Henderson	6,872	Karnes	6,909	Live Oak	7,046
Glasscock	15,075	Hidalgo	5,024	Kaufman	7,904	Llano	9,892
Goliad	8,732	Hill	7,830	Kendall	10,20[illegible]	Loving	17,882
Gonzales	8,892	Hockley	7,285	Kenedy	11,957	Lubbock	8,143
Gray	9,583	Hood	8,847	Kent	5,054	Lynn	5,866
Grayson	8,201	Hopkins	7,818	Kerr	10,081	McCulloch	7,447
Gregg	9,368	Houston	6,812	Kimble	8,021	McLennan	8,213
Grimes	7,619	Howard	8,067	King	7,127	McMullen	8,852
Guadalupe	7,239	Hudspeth	6,695	Kinney	5,962	Madison	7,841
Hale	8,019	Hunt	7,786	Kleberg	6,978	Marion	5,583
Hall	6,381	Hutchinson	8,952	Knox	8,085	Martin	6,468
Hamilton	7,048	Irion	9,872	Lamar	7,226	Mason	8,702
Hansford	6,060	Jack	8,463	Lamb	8,506	Matagorda	8,895
Hardeman	7,555	Jackson	7,630	Lampasas	7,409	Maverick	3,663
Hardin	7,210	Jasper	7,134	LaSalle	4,010	Medina	6,716
Harris	11,002	Jeff Davis	6,606	Lavaca	7,399	Menard	7,568
Harrison	7,362	Jefferson	9,300	Lee	9,142	Midland	11,712
Hartley	3,859	Jim Hogg	6,681	Leon	6,980	Milam	8,789
Haskell	7,017	Jim Wells	6,814	Liberty	8,629	Mills	10,588
Hays	6,009	Johnson	8,016	Limestone	6,599	Mitchell	7,176

Per Capita Income, Counties, 1979



Dollars

- Under 7,000
- 7,000–7,999
- 8,000–8,999
- 9,000–9,999
- 10,000 and more

State average, $8,778

Source: 56.

Effective Buying Income* Profile, Texas and United States, 1979

Income (in dollars)	Percentage of total households	
	Texas	United States
Under 3,000	7.5	7.4
3,000–4,999	5.9	5.7
5,000–7,999	8.4	8.1
8,000–9,999	5.5	5.3
10,000–14,999	13.9	14.4
15,000–24,999	26.8	29.5
25,000–49,999	27.4	25.7
50,000 and over	4.7	3.8

*Household effective buying income is roughly equivalent to household disposable income, the total income of all household members after taxes.

Source: 37.

Percentage of Texas Gross State Product and U.S. Gross National Product in Current Dollars by Sector, 1974 and 1979

Sector	1974		1979	
	Texas	U.S.	Texas	U.S.
Agriculture	3.0	3.6	2.7	3.3
Farm	2.7	3.3	2.3	2.9
Agricultural services	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Mining	9.5	2.3	12.7	2.9
Oil and gas	9.3	1.4	12.5	2.1
Other	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.8
Construction	5.3	4.8	6.0	4.7
Manufacturing	20.6	23.8	18.9	23.6
Nondurable	11.4	9.7	9.1	9.1
Durable	9.2	14.1	9.8	14.5
Transportation, communication and public utilities	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.8
Transportation	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.8
Communication	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.5
Public utilities	2.5	2.2	2.8	2.5
Trade	17.8	16.9	17.3	16.3
Wholesale	8.5	7.6	8.1	7.1
Retail	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	13.1	14.1	13.4	14.5
Services	10.2	11.7	10.4	12.5
Government	11.9	12.8	9.8	11.6
Federal	5.3	4.6	3.7	3.8
State and local	6.6	8.2	6.1	7.8
Total	100.0	98.6	100.0	98.2

Note: U.S. totals do not include unclassified establishments. Therefore, industry components do not add to 100.
Sources: 17, 26, 27.

Gross State Product, Regions, in Current Dollars, 1973 and 1977

Region	1973 (in millions of dollars)	1977 (in millions of dollars)	Percentage change 1973-1977
Panhandle	2,172	3,709	70.8
South Plains	1,972	2,898	47.0
North Texas	1,022	2,013	97.0
North Central Texas	18,963	30,875	62.8
North East Texas	955	1,542	61.5
East Texas	2,085	3,766	80.6
West Central Texas	1,365	2,392	75.2
Upper Rio Grande	1,912	2,959	54.8
Permian Basin	2,176	4,123	89.5
Concho Valley	550	983	78.7
Heart of Texas	1,133	1,637	44.5
Capital	2,392	4,065	69.9
Brazos Valley	507	803	58.4
Deep East Texas	841	1,364	62.2
South East Texas	2,067	3,625	75.4
Gulf Coast	18,626	35,145	88.7
Golden Crescent	673	1,189	76.7
Alamo	5,279	8,016	51.8
South Texas	333	580	74.2
Coastal Bend	2,090	3,503	67.6
Lower Rio Grande Valley	1,139	2,004	75.9
Texoma	627	970	54.7
Central Texas	1,177	1,755	49.1
Middle Rio Grande	315	552	75.2
Total Texas	70,371	120,468	71.2

Source: 26.

Manufacturing

The standard industrial classification system defines manufacturing as the mechanical or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. Establishments engaged in assembling component parts of manufactured products are also considered manufacturing if the new product is neither a structure nor other fixed improvement. Manufacturing production is usually carried on for the wholesale market, for interplant transfer, or to order for the industrial user, rather than for direct sale to the domestic consumer.

In the standard industrial classification system a manufacturing plant is assigned to one group that indicates its primary activity; in the *Directory of Texas Manufacturers*, which is the source of the data used in the manufacturing section of the *Texas Fact Book*, an establishment is listed under each classification into which its products fall. The 14,496 plants listed in the 1981 edition of the *Directory* appear a total of 24,730 times because of the variety of products manufactured by some of the plants.

The *Directory* departs from the standard industrial classification system in omitting publishers that do not operate printing plants. Newspapers are listed only under SIC 2711, even though most newspaper firms, other than those publishing dailies, also do commercial printing.

In this section there are omissions in tables with data for firms with more than 500 production workers because some plants do not report the number of their production workers. Obviously, it is not possible to publish data that companies do not provide.

The two-digit SIC industries that had the largest number of Texas manufacturing plants with more than 500 production employees in 1981 were machinery (including selected electrical and electronic machinery), chemicals and allied products, and fabricated metal products (except machinery and transportation equipment). When manufacturing plants of all sizes are considered (regardless of the number of employees), the largest number of plants were in the following categories: fabricated metal products, machinery, printing and allied industries, and food and kindred products. All of the above

Per Capita Income, Counties, 1979 (continued)
(In dollars)

County	Per capita income	County	Per capita income	County	Per capita income	County	Per capita income
Montague	7,654	Randall	8,670	Somervell	9,627	Victoria	8,733
Montgomery	7,966	Reagan	9,422	Starr	3,640	Walker	5,959
Moore	7,453	Real	5,426	Stephens	8,749	Waller	7,227
Morris	9,747	Red River	6,027	Sterling	7,805	Ward	8,420
Motley	8,857	Reeves	5,798	Stonewall	7,010	Washington	8,737
Nacogdoches	7,324	Refugio	8,152	Sutton	9,420	Webb	5,106
Navarro	8,163	Roberts	3,693	Swisher	8,057	Wharton	8,194
Newton	5,090	Robertson	6,856	Tarrant	9,350	Wheeler	12,279
Nolan	8,684	Rockwall	10,139	Taylor	8,883	Wichita	9,289
Nueces	8,378	Runnels	6,846	Terrell	10,771	Wilbarger	8,699
Ochiltree	8,851	Rusk	8,090	Terry	8,466	Willacy	5,388
Oldham	5,141	Sabine	6,566	Throckmorton	7,935	Williamson	7,785
Orange	8,289	San Augustine	6,767	Titus	9,378	Wilson	5,821
Palo Pinto	7,147	San Jacinto	5,059	Tom Green	8,766	Winkler	8,307
Panola	7,544	San Patricio	7,387	Travis	8,928	Wise	7,774
Parker	7,903	San Saba	6,843	Trinity	6,394	Wood	8,184
Parmer	5,978	Schleicher	7,720	Tyler	6,449	Yoakum	8,914
Pecos	7,061	Scurry	8,176	Upshur	6,722	Young	9,306
Polk	7,258	Shackelford	10,180	Upton	9,093	Zapata	4,355
Potter	9,747	Shelby	7,491	Uvalde	6,923	Zavala	5,795
Presidio	6,285	Sherman	5,980	Val Verde	5,764	Total Texas	8,778
Rains	6,018	Smith	9,127	Van Zandt	7,191		

Source: 56.

Texas Gross State Product and U.S. Gross National Product in Current Dollars by Sector, 1974 and 1979 (In millions of dollars)

Sector	1974		1979	
	Texas	U.S.	Texas	U.S.
Agriculture	2,435	52,161	4,375	78,371
Farm	2,203	47,738	3,802	70,003
Agricultural services	232	4,423	573	8,368
Mining	7,792	32,216	20,638	69,361
Oil and gas	7,624	20,074	20,348	50,085
Other	168	12,142	290	19,276
Construction	4,386	69,189	9,726	113,064
Manufacturing	16,985	340,677	30,752	569,493
Nondurable	9,394	139,359	14,823	218,887
Durable	7,591	201,318	15,929	350,606
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	7,081	122,879	14,205	211,719
Transportation	3,232	55,078	6,091	90,658
Communication	1,759	35,573	3,522	61,056
Public utilities	2,090	32,228	4,592	60,005
Trade	14,659	241,468	28,143	392,006
Wholesale	7,032	108,039	13,172	170,133
Retail	7,627	133,429	14,971	221,873
Finance, insurance, and real estate	10,818	201,978	21,772	350,757
Services	8,440	167,486	16,921	302,460
Government	9,761	182,651	15,974	280,696
Federal	4,297	64,948	5,965	93,422
State and local	5,464	117,703	10,009	187,274
Total	82,356	1,430,484	162,505	2,411,721

Note: U.S. totals include unclassified establishments. Therefore, industry components do not add up to U.S. totals; the discrepancy, however, is about 1 percent.
Sources: 17, 26, 27.

Average Annual Growth Rates in Real Texas Gross State Product and Real U.S. Gross National Product by Sector, Selected Periods

Sector	1959-1966		1966-1973		1973-1979	
	Texas	U.S.	Texas	U.S.	Texas	U.S.
Agriculture	−1.9	0.2	1.7	1.9	3.8	1.9
Farm	−2.4	0.1	1.5	1.9	3.2	1.7
Agricultural services	4.7	1.4	3.9	2.8	8.9	4.2
Mining	2.0	2.8	2.6	1.6	2.0	1.5
Oil and gas	2.0	2.2	2.6	1.9	2.0	1.0
Other	2.1	4.0	1.7	1.1	3.0	2.5
Construction	3.6	3.8	2.5	−0.2	6.4	−0.5
Manufacturing	6.7	5.8	5.8	3.0	6.5	2.1
Nondurable	6.5	4.8	5.3	3.6	5.4	1.6
Durable	7.0	6.6	6.2	2.7	7.5	2.4
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	4.8	5.3	6.1	5.0	7.4	4.1
Transportation	3.9	4.4	4.2	3.1	5.6	2.4
Communication	6.3	7.1	10.2	8.2	11.4	7.8
Public utilities	5.6	5.8	6.1	5.4	6.1	2.4
Trade	4.5	4.4	6.0	4.4	6.4	2.7
Wholesale	5.9	5.2	7.3	5.7	6.7	3.0
Retail	3.7	4.0	5.1	3.5	6.1	2.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5.2	4.3	5.8	3.9	7.1	4.3
Services	4.2	4.1	5.9	4.3	5.9	3.6
Government	3.8	4.0	2.1	2.1	2.9	1.8
Federal	3.1	2.9	−0.4	−0.9	−0.5	0.4
State and local	4.6	5.0	4.6	4.1	5.3	2.6
Total	4.3	4.5	4.8	3.3	5.8	2.8

Sources: 17, 26, 27.

mentioned industries (except printing) showed a relatively large number of reported new and expanded plants during 1980.

Nearly 80 percent of the total number of manufacturing plants in the state are located in metropolitan areas. The metropolitan areas with the largest number of manufacturing plants in 1981 were Dallas–Fort Worth (3,792), Houston (2,988), San Antonio (778), Austin (579), El Paso (323), and Longview–Marshall (290). During 1980, the largest number of reported new plants were in Dallas–Fort Worth (120), Houston (62), and Longview–Marshall (25) while the largest number of reported plant expansions were in Houston (129), Dallas–Fort Worth (79), and Longview–Marshall (26).

Historical and current trends show that the Texas manufacturing sector is healthy and growing, both absolutely and in comparison with the national economy. Manufacturing is becoming more important in the Texas economy and, within the manufacturing sector, durable goods are becoming a more important component.

Manufacturing Plants by Standard Industrial Classification Major Group, 1981

SIC major group number and name	Number of plants
13 Products recovered from natural gas	326
14 Mined sulfur	3
20 Food and kindred products	1,448
21 Tobacco products	1
22 Textile mill products	104
23 Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	808
24 Lumber and wood products, except furniture	897
25 Furniture and fixtures	710
26 Paper and allied products	368
27 Printing and allied industries	2,069
28 Chemicals and allied products	1,091
29 Petroleum refining and related industries	252
30 Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	845
31 Leather and leather products	167
32 Stone, shell, clay, glass, and concrete products	1,172
33 Primary metal industries	392
34 Fabricated metal products, except machinery and transportation equipment	2,663
35 Machinery, including selected electrical and electronic machinery	2,456
36 Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment, and supplies	753
37 Transportation equipment	639
38 Measuring, analyzing, and controlling instruments; photographic, medical, and optical goods; watches and clocks	543
39 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	819
Total number of plants in *Directory*	14,516*
Total number of plants in *Directory* located in Texas	14,496*

*Many plants are involved in more than one industrial category.
Source: 21.

Manufacturing Plants with More than 500 Production Employees by Standard Industrial Classification Major Group, 1981

SIC major group number and name	Number of plants
13 Products recovered from natural gas	1
14 Mined sulfur	0
20 Food and kindred products	28
21 Tobacco products	0
22 Textile mill products	5
23 Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	31
24 Lumber and wood products, except furniture	5
25 Furniture and fixtures	6
26 Paper and allied products	8
27 Printing and allied industries	10
28 Chemicals and allied products	53
29 Petroleum refining and related industries	30
30 Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	12
31 Leather and leather products	1
32 Stone, shell, clay, glass, and concrete products	12
33 Primary metal industries	29
34 Fabricated metal products, except machinery and transportation equipment	43
35 Machinery, including selected electrical and electronic machinery	58
36 Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment, and supplies	30
37 Transportation equipment	29
38 Measuring, analyzing, and controlling instruments; photographic, medical, and optical goods; watches and clocks	14
39 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	6
Total number of plants	284*

*Many plants are involved in more than one industrial category.
Source: 21.

Manufacturing Plants, Metropolitan Areas, 1981

Metropolitan area	Number of plants
Abilene	145
Amarillo	175
Austin	579
Beaumont–Port Arthur–Orange	287
Brownsville–Harlingen–San Benito	143
Bryan–College Station	58
Corpus Christi	212
Dallas–Fort Worth	3,792
El Paso	323
Galveston–Texas City	105
Houston	2,988
Killeen–Temple	120
Laredo	66
Longview–Marshall	290
Lubbock	241
McAllen–Pharr–Edinburg	157
Midland	88
Odessa	188
San Angelo	101
San Antonio	778
Sherman–Denison	111
Texarkana	67
Tyler	143
Victoria	38
Waco	216
Wichita Falls	154
Total metropolitan	11,565
Total nonmetropolitan	2,931
Total Texas	14,496

Source: 21.

Manufacturing Plants with More than 500 Production Employees, Metropolitan Areas, 1981

Metropolitan area	Number of plants
Abilene	1
Amarillo	5
Austin	4
Beaumont–Port Arthur–Orange	19
Brownsville–Harlingen–San Benito	7
Bryan–College Station	1
Corpus Christi	8
Dallas–Fort Worth	66
El Paso	18
Galveston–Texas City	4
Houston	65
Killeen–Temple	2
Laredo	1
Longview–Marshall	6
Lubbock	1
McAllen–Pharr–Edinburg	2
Midland	0
Odessa	0
San Angelo	1
San Antonio	14
Sherman–Denison	3
Texarkana	2
Tyler	5
Victoria	2
Waco	4
Wichita Falls	4
Total metropolitan	245
Total nonmetropolitan	40
Total Texas	285

Source: 21.

Manufacturing Plants, Regions, 1981

Region	Number of plants
Panhandle	411
South Plains	380
North Texas	267
North Central Texas	3,971
North East Texas	241
East Texas	752
West Central Texas	376
Upper Rio Grande	336
Permian Basin	445
Concho Valley	154
Heart of Texas	309
Capital	717
Brazos Valley	147
Deep East Texas	246
South East Texas	287
Gulf Coast	3,252
Golden Crescent	169
Alamo	911
South Texas	73
Coastal Bend	297
Lower Rio Grande Valley	313
Texoma	191
Central Texas	183
Middle Rio Grande	68
Total Texas	14,496

Source: 21.

Manufacturing Plants with More than 500 Production Employees, Regions, 1981

Region	Number of plants
Panhandle	9
South Plains	3
North Texas	5
North Central Texas	69
North East Texas	7
East Texas	14
West Central Texas	1
Upper Rio Grande	18
Permian Basin	1
Concho Valley	1
Heart of Texas	4
Capital	4
Brazos Valley	1
Deep East Texas	10
South East Texas	19
Gulf Coast	70
Golden Crescent	4
Alamo	15
South Texas	1
Coastal Bend	8
Lower Rio Grande Valley	9
Texoma	5
Central Texas	3
Middle Rio Grande	3
Total Texas	284

Source: 21.

Manufacturing Statistics by Standard Industrial Classification Major Group, 1972 and 1977

SIC major group number and name	Number of establishments		Value added by manufacture (in millions)		Value of shipments (in millions)	
	1972	1977	1972	1977	1972	1977
20 Food and kindred products	1,493	1,507	$ 1,716.6	$ 3,040.7	$ 5,573.1	$11,494.7
21 Tobacco products	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
22 Textile mill products	75	113	49.2	140.0	121.6	304.5
23 Apparel and other textile products	706	925	551.9	985.7	1,182.3	1,959.4
24 Lumber and wood products	1,208	1,258	369.4	706.3	953.9	1,761.8
25 Furniture and fixtures	431	512	199.0	305.5	383.8	610.7
26 Paper and allied products	197	253	342.0	663.0	742.2	1,580.9
27 Printing and publishing	2,106	2,735	659.5	1,159.9	977.6	1,819.4
28 Chemicals and allied products	740	843	3,189.8	7,310.0	6,026.8	17,347.0
29 Petroleum and coal products	155	180	1,338.2	4,184.0	7,402.1	27,178.9
30 Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	379	582	349.1	736.1	642.0	1,494.5
31 Leather and leather products	125	144	(D)	95.4	(D)	189.6
32 Stone, clay, and glass products	882	1,080	610.9	1,157.4	1,113.0	2,359.7
33 Primary metal industries	250	324	784.9	1,715.4	1,793.7	4,405.0
34 Fabricated metal products	1,443	1,933	1,089.6	2,234.9	2,282.5	4,666.6
35 Machinery, except electrical	1,969	2,794	1,449.9	3,862.1	2,458.3	6,831.5
36 Electric and electronic equipment	481	674	938.9	2,061.0	1,548.3	3,452.6
37 Transportation equipment	549	635	1,260.6	2,023.6	2,831.6	4,105.2
38 Instruments and related products	242	352	177.0	435.7	276.4	699.2
39 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	582	733	146.2	(D)	229.3	(D)
Total all industries	14,431*	18,107*	$15,272.3	$33,080.9	$36,628.9	$92,735.7

NA: Not available
(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing operations of individual companies.
*Includes data for central administrative offices and auxiliaries.
Source: 63.

List of Manufacturing Plants with More than 500 Production Employees, 1981

Metropolitan area and name of company	Date established	Code for employee size group*	SIC major group
Abilene SMSA			
Abilene			
Gooch Packing Co., Inc.	1945	7	20
Amarillo SMSA			
Amarillo			
Asarco, Inc.	1975	7	28, 33
Iowa Beef Processors, Inc.	1973	7	20
Mason & Hanger-Silas Mason Co., Inc	1956	8	28, 34
Maywood, Inc.	1953	7	24, 30
Owens Corning Fiberglas Corp.	1978	7	22, 32
Austin SMSA			
Austin			
Glastron Boat Co.	1956	7	37
International Business Machines Corp	1967	8	35
Motorola, Inc.	1974	8	36
Tracor, Inc.	1955	8	32, 35, 36, 38
Beaumont–Port Arthur–Orange SMSA			
Beaumont			
Bethlehem Steel Corp.	1916	8	34, 37
Du Pont de Nemours, E. I., & Co., Inc.	1954	7	28
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., The	1960	7	28, 29
Mobil Oil Corporation	1903	8	29
PPG Industries, Inc.	1961	7	28
Nederland			
Union Oil Co. of California	1924	7	28, 29

Orange			
Du Pont de Nemours, E. I., & Co., Inc	1945	8	28
Gulf Oil Chemicals Co.	1953	7	28
Levingston Shipbuilding Co.	1933	8	30, 33, 35, 37
Port Arthur			
ARCO Polymers, Inc	1953	7	28
Burton Shipyard, Inc.	1948	7	37
Gulf Oil Co.-U.S.	1901	8	28, 29
Texaco, Inc.	1903	9	28, 29
Port Neches			
Goodrich, B. F., Co.	1943	7	28
Jefferson Chemical Co., Inc.	1948	7	28, 29
Neches Butane Products Co.	1942	7	29
Texas-U.S. Chemical Co.	1942	7	28, 29
Silsbee			
Kirby Forest Industries, Inc.	1955	8	24
Vidor			
Georgetown Texas Steel Corp.	1974	8	33
Brownsville–Harlingen–San Benito SMSA			
Brownsville			
Aquaslide 'N' Dive Corp.	1972	7	25, 39
CTS of Brownsville, Inc.	1968	7	36
Levi Strauss & Co.	1972	7	23
Marathon Le Tourneau Co.	1971	8	34, 35, 37
Rich-SeaPak Corp.	1958	7	20
Harlingen			
Carter, William, Co., The	1972	7	23
Santa Rosa			
Rio Grande Valley Sugar Growers, Inc.	1973	8	20
Bryan–College Station SMSA			
Bryan			
ALENCO	1950	7	25, 32, 33, 34

List of Manufacturing Plants with More than 500 Production Employees, 1981 (continued)

Metropolitan area and name of company	Date established	Code for employee size group*	SIC major group
Corpus Christi SMSA			
Bishop			
Celanese Chemical Co., Inc.	1945	7	28
Corpus Christi			
Asarco, Inc.	1942	7	28, 33
Levi Strauss & Co.	1971	7	23
Sun Petroleum Products Company	1952	7	28, 29
Gregory			
Reynolds Metals Co.	1952	7	33
Reynolds Metals Co.	1953	7	28
Ingleside			
Baker Marine Corp	1972	7	35
Robstown			
Robstown Mfg. Co.	1968	7	23
Dallas–Fort Worth SMSA			
Arlington			
American Excelsior Co.	1959	7	24, 30, 39
General Motors Corp.	1952	8	37
Oil States Rubber Co.	1946	7	30, 35
Bedford			
R-Tec	1966	7	36
Carrollton			
Forney Engineering Co.	1927	7	34, 36, 38
General Aluminum Corp.	1954	7	32, 34
Otis Engineering Corp.	1937	8	34, 35

TRW Optron	1974	7	35, 36, 38
Xerox Corp.	1974	7	35
Dallas			
Belo, A. H., Corp.	1885	8	27
Cooper Airmotive	1932	8	37
Dallas Times Herald	1879	8	27
Drawing Board Inc., The	1952	8	27
Dresser Industries, Inc.	1951	7	35
Glitsch, Inc.	1913	7	34, 35
Harris Corp.	1965	7	35
ITT Continental Baking Co., Inc.	1920	7	20
Lorch Co., The	1909	7	23
Mr. Fine, Inc.	1962	7	23
Morse Electro Products Corp.	1973	7	36
Nardis of Dallas, Inc.	1938	7	23
Plastics Mfg. Co.	1946	7	28, 30
Proctor & Gamble Mfg. Co.	1921	7	20, 28
St. Regis Paper Co.	1925	7	26
Stockton Mfg. Co., Inc.	1946	7	23
Taylor Publishing Co.	1942	8	27
Texas Bitulithic Co.	1906	7	29
Thorsen Tool Co.	1948	7	34
Varel Mfg. Co.	1947	7	28, 35
Vought Corp.	1948	8	37
Zoecon Industries	1949	7	28
Denton			
Russell-Neman Mfg. Co., Inc.	1939	8	23
Victor Equipment Co.	1965	7	35, 38
Ennis			
Ennis Business Forms, Inc.	1909	7	26, 27, 39

List of Manufacturing Plants with More than 500 Production Employees, 1981 (continued)

Metropolitan area and name of company	Date established	Code for employee size group*	SIC major group
Fort Worth			
AMF Ben Hogan Co.	1953	7	39
Brandt, A., Co., Inc.	1900	7	25
Champion Parts Rebuilders, Inc.	1969	7	35, 36, 37
FreightMaster	1961	7	37
Gearhart Industries, Inc.	1955	8	28, 35
General Dynamics Corp.	1942	9	36, 37
Harbison-Fischer Mfg. Co.	1933	7	35
Hobbs Trailers	1969	7	37
Hobbs Trailers	1926	7	37
Lennox Industries, Inc.	1895	8	35
Menasco Inc.	1956	7	33, 34, 35, 37, 38
Miller Brewing Co.	1967	8	20
Motorola Inc.	1975	7	36
Stafford-Lowdon, Inc.	1916	8	27
Texas Steel Co.	1904	8	33, 34
Volkswagen of America, Inc.	1963	7	34, 35, 37
Williamson-Dickie Mfg. Co.	1922	7	23
Garland			
E-Systems, Inc.	1957	8	35, 36
Resistol Hats	1939	7	23
United States Steel Corp.	1950	7	35
Varo Semiconductor, Inc.	1968	8	36
Grand Prairie			
A R A Mfg. Co.	1949	8	35, 36, 37, 38

Grand Prairie (continued)			
Classic Chemical	1965	8	28
Vought Corp.	1967	8	37
Hurst			
Bell Helicopter Textron	1951	9	37
Mesquite			
Western Electric Co.	1969	8	36
Plano			
Texas International Marine	1960	7	37
Richardson			
Danray	1969	7	36
Electrospace Systems, Inc.	1970	7	36
Rockwell International Corp.	1951	9	36
Sunnyvale			
Gardner-Denver/Cooper Industries	1967	7	35
Waxahachie			
Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp.	1963	7	32
El Paso SMSA			
Anthony			
Mountain Pass Canning Co.	1943	8	20
El Paso			
American Hospital Supply Corp.	1972	7	26
Asarco, Inc.	1887	7	33
Billy the Kid, Inc.	1937	7	23
Brittania Mfg. Co.	1977	7	23
Dale Electronics, Inc.	1979	7	36
Farah Mfg. Co., Inc.	1922	8	23
Lama, Tony, Co., Inc.	1911	7	31
Levi Strauss & Co.	1947	7	23
Levi Strauss & Co.	1972	7	23
Levi Strauss & Co.	1973	7	23

List of Manufacturing Plants with More than 500 Production Employees, 1981 (continued)

Metropolitan area and name of company	Date established	Code for employee size group*	SIC major group
El Paso (continued)			
Maher Mfg. Co.	1971	7	23
Newspaper Printing Corp.	1936	7	27
Peyton Packing Co., Inc.	1917	7	20
Phelps Dodge Refining Corp.	1930	7	28, 33
Tex Togs, Inc.	1946	7	23
Victor Business Products	1977	7	35
Weaver, W. R., Co.	1934	7	34
Galveston-Texas City SMSA			
Galveston			
Todd Shipyards Corp.	1934	8	34, 37
Texas City			
Amoco Oil Company	1934	8	28, 29
Monsanto Chemical Intermediates Co.	1942	8	28, 29
Union Carbide Corp.	1941	8	28, 29
Houston SMSA			
Alvin			
Amoco Chemicals Corp.	1970	7	28, 29
Monsanto Chemical Intermediates Co.	1962	7	28, 29
Baytown			
Exxon Chemical Company U.S.A.	1920	7	28, 29
Exxon Company, U.S.A.	1920	8	29
Gulf Oil Chemicals Co.	1963	7	28, 29
United States Steel Corp.	n.a.	8	33
Channelview			
ARCO Chemical Co.	1957	7	28, 29

Deer Park			
Diamond Shamrock Corp.	1948	7	28
Lubrizol Corp., The	1951	7	28
Rohm and Haas Texas, Inc.	1948	7	28
Shell Oil Co.	1929	8	29
Shell Oil Co.	1941	8	28, 29
Freeport			
Dow Chemical U.S.A.	1940	9	28, 29, 33
Dow Chemical U.S.A.	1967	7	28, 29
Houston			
American Rice, Inc.	1969	7	20
AMF Tuboscope, Inc.	1939	8	34, 38
Anchor Hocking Corp.	1962	7	32
Anderson, Greenwood & Co.	1946	7	34
ARCO Petroleum Products	1918	8	29
Armco, Inc.	1941	8	33
Bowen Tools, Inc.	1935	7	35
Brown Oil Tools, Inc.	1934	7	35
Camco, Inc.	1961	7	35, 38
Cameron Iron Works, Inc.	1920	9	33, 34, 35, 37, 38
Chance, A. B., Co.	1955	7	34, 36
Continental-Emsco Co.	1923	7	34, 35
Daniel Industries, Inc.	1940	7	34, 38
FMC Corp.	1934	7	34, 35
Ford Aerospace & Communications Corp.	1965	8	35
General Foods Corp.	1905	8	20
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., The	1944	7	28
Gray Tool Co.	1923	7	34, 35
Gulf Printing Co.	1918	7	27
Homco International, Inc.	1928	7	35

List of Manufacturing Plants with More than 500 Production Employees, 1981 (continued)

Metropolitan area and name of company	Date established	Code for employee size group*	SIC major group
Houston (continued)			
Houston Chronicle Publishing Co.	1901	8	27
Houston Post Company, The	1885	7	27
Hudson Products Corp.	1940	7	35
Hughes Tool Co.	1909	8	35
Hycel, Inc.	1958	7	28, 32, 36, 38
Hydril Co.	1934	7	34, 35
Igloo Corp.	1947	7	30, 34
Kirby Building Systems, Inc.	1959	7	34
Nabisco, Inc.	1898	7	20
Parker Bros. & Co., Inc.	1928	8	29, 32
Petro-Tex Chemical Corp.	1942	7	28, 29
Porta-Kamp Mfg. Co., Inc.	1978	7	34
Proler International Corp.	1935	7	33
Reed Rock Bit Co.	1919	7	35
Richmond Tank Car Co.	1948	7	37
SII Drilco	1953	8	35
Smith Industries, Inc.	1930	7	34, 35
Southwest Fabricating & Welding Co., Inc.	1943	7	33, 34
Stewart & Stevenson Services, Inc.	1938	7	35, 36
Texas Pipe Bending Co.	1932	7	34
TRW Mission Mfg. Co.	1925	7	34, 35
Katy			
Western Electric Co., Inc.	1912	7	36
La Porte			
Du Pont de Nemours, E. I., & Co., Inc.	1946	7	28

Missouri City			
ACF Industries, Inc.	1956	8	34
Pasadena			
Champion Papers	1937	8	26, 28
Ethyl Corp.	1952	8	28
Richmond			
ACF Industries, Inc.	1958	7	33
Sheldon			
St. Regis Paper Co.	1967	7	26
Sugar Land			
Imperial Sugar Co.	1843	7	20
Sweeny			
Phillips Petroleum Co.	1947	7	29
Killeen–Temple SMSA			
Temple			
American Desk Mfg. Co.	1921	7	25
Wilson, Ralph, Plastics Co.	1956	7	30
Laredo SMSA			
Laredo			
Meridian Industries, Inc.	1973	7	36
Longview–Marshall SMSA			
Karnack			
Thiokol Corporation	1942	7	34, 37
Longview			
Marathon LeTourneau Co.	1945	8	35
Pullman Trailmobile	1956	7	37
Stemco, Inc.	1959	7	32, 37
Texas Eastman Co.	1952	7	28
Waskom			
Fabsteel Company, The	1953	7	34

List of Manufacturing Plants with More than 500 Production Employees, 1981 (continued)

Metropolitan area and name of company	Date established	Code for employee size group*	SIC major group
Lubbock SMSA			
Lubbock			
Johnson Mfg. Co.	1944	7	35
McAllen–Pharr–Edinburg SMSA			
Edinburg			
Edinburg Mfg. Co.	1968	7	23
Weslaco			
Haggar Slacks	1976	7	23
San Angelo SMSA			
San Angelo			
Ethicon, Inc.	1964	8	38
San Antonio SMSA			
New Braunfels			
West Point-Pepperell, Inc.	1923	8	22
San Antonio			
Alamo Iron Works	1878	7	33, 34, 35
Chromalloy-American Corp.	1967	8	33, 34, 37
Datapoint Corporation	1969	8	35, 36
Finesilver Mfg. Co., Inc.	1897	7	23
Friedrich Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Co.	1883	8	35
Levi Strauss & Co.	1977	8	23
Miller Curtain Co., Inc.	1946	7	23
Pearl Brewing Co.	1886	7	20, 34
Roegelein Company, The	1905	7	20
Santone Industries, Inc.	1923	7	23
Swearingen Aviation Corp.	1959	7	37

Seguin			
Holly Farms, Inc.	n.a.	7	20
Motorola Inc.	1972	8	36
Sherman–Denison SMSA			
Denison			
Hitchcock Industries, Inc.	1972	7	33, 35
Sherman			
Burlington Domestics	1891	7	22
Johnson & Johnson	1951	7	23, 26, 38
Texarkana SMSA			
Texarkana			
Cooper Tire & Rubber Co.	1964	8	30
Day & Zimmermann, Inc.	1941	8	34
Tyler SMSA			
Tyler			
Carrier Air Conditioning Co.	1946	7	35
General Electric Co.	1956	8	35
Imperial American Co.	1962	7	25, 39
Kelly-Springfield Tire Co., The	1962	8	30
Tyler Pipe Industries, Inc.	1935	8	30, 33
Victoria SMSA			
Victoria			
Du Pont de Nemours, E. I., & Co., Inc.	1952	8	28
Skytop/Brewster	1956	7	35
Waco SMSA			
Waco			
General Tire & Rubber Co.	1945	8	30
M&M/MARS	1974	7	20
Marathon Battery Co.	1971	7	36
Owens-Illinois, Inc.	1943	8	32

List of Manufacturing Plants with More than 500 Production Employees, 1981 (continued)

Metropolitan area and name of company	Date established	Code for employee size group*	SIC major group
Wichita Falls SMSA			
Wichita Falls			
Certainteed Corporation	1977	7	22, 32
Levi Strauss & Co.	1946	7	23
PPG Industries, Inc.	1973	8	32
Sprague Electric Co.	1967	7	36

List of Manufacturing Plants with More than 500 Production Employees, 1981 (continued)

Nonmetropolitan area and name of company	Date established	Code for employee size group*	SIC major group
Athens			
Curtis Mathes Mfg. Co.	1958	8	36
Bay City			
Celanese Chemical Co., Inc.	1962	7	28
Big Spring			
Cosden Oil & Chemical Company	1929	7	28, 29
Bon Wier			
Kirby Forest Industries, Inc.	1974	7	24
Cactus			
Swift & Co.	1975	7	20
Center			
Herider Farms, Inc.	1967	7	20
Holly Farms, Inc.	1952	7	20
Corsicana			
Collin Street Bakery, Inc.	1896	7	20
Crystal City			
Del Monte Corporation	1946	7	20
Del Rio			
Texas Apparel Co.	1953	7	23
Eagle Pass			
Texas Apparel Co.	1963	7	23
Evadale			
Temple-Eastex Incorporated	1953	8	26
Falls City			
Continental Oil Co. and Pioneer Nuclear, Inc.	1972	7	28
Friona			
MBPXL Corporation	1968	8	20

List of Manufacturing Plants with More than 500 Production Employees, 1981 (continued)

Nonmetropolitan area and name of company	Date established	Code for employee size group*	SIC major group
Gainesville			
National Supply Co.	1954	7	35
Weber Aircraft	1967	8	25, 35, 37
Graham			
Graham Magnetics, Inc.	1965	7	35, 36
Greenville			
E-Systems, Inc.	1951	8	35, 36, 37, 38
Henson-Kickernick, Inc.	1922	8	23
Jacksonville			
Nichols-Kusan, Inc.	1954	7	30, 33, 34, 39
Littlefield			
American Cotton Growers	1976	7	22
Lone Star			
Lone Star Steel Co.	1947	8	33
Lufkin			
Lufkin Industries, Inc.	1902	8	33, 35
St. Regis Paper Co.	1940	8	26
Texas Foundries, Inc.	1939	8	33, 35
Nacogdoches			
Herider Farms–Processing, Inc.	1965	7	20
NIBCO, Inc.	1942	7	34
Pampa			
Cabot Corp.	1930	7	33, 35

Paris			
Babcock & Wilcox Co.	1952	7	34
Campbell Soup (Texas) Inc.	1964	8	20
Merico, Inc.	1974	7	20
Phillips			
Phillips Petroleum Co	1927	7	13, 28, 29
Pineland			
Temple-Eastex Incorporated	1907	7	24
Pittsburg			
Pilgrim Industries, Inc.	1946	8	20
Plainview			
MBPXL Corporation	1970	7	20
Point Comfort			
Aluminum Co. of America	1950	8	28, 33
Sandow			
Aluminum Co. of America	1952	8	33
Seadrift			
Union Carbide Corp.	1954	8	28, 29
Sulphur Springs			
Lee, H. D., Co., Inc.	1960	7	23
Rockwell International Corp.	1953	7	34

n.a. Not available.
*Production employee size groups: code 7: 500–999; code 8: 1,000–4,999; code 9: 5,000 and more.
Source: 21.

New and Expanded Manufacturing Plants, 1970–1980

Year	New	Expansions
1970	314	360
1971	342	225
1972	356	316
1973	354	346
1974	293	330
1975	192	287
1976	177	271
1977	250	291
1978	254	275
1979	211	185
1980	406	356

Source: 43.

New and Expanded Manufacturing Plants, Metropolitan Areas, 1980

Area	New	Expansions
Abilene	5	6
Amarillo	6	2
Austin	12	8
Beaumont–Port Arthur–Orange	4	8
Brownsville–Harlingen–San Benito	14	5
Bryan–College Station	2	3
Corpus Christi	7	7
Dallas–Fort Worth	120	79
El Paso	8	2
Galveston–Texas City	1	0
Houston	62	129
Killeen–Temple	2	0
Laredo	4	2
Longview–Marshall	25	26
Lubbock	3	5
McAllen–Pharr–Edinburg	11	2
Midland	1	0
Odessa	2	1
San Angelo	3	3
San Antonio	13	12
Sherman–Denison	1	2
Texarkana	2	2
Tyler	6	4
Victoria	0	1
Waco	3	2
Wichita Falls	3	1
Total metropolitan	320	312
Total nonmetropolitan	86	44
Total Texas	406	356

Source: 43.

New and Expanded Manufacturing Plants by Standard Industrial Classification Major Group, 1980

SIC major group number and name	New	Expansions
13 Products recovered from natural gas	11	10
14 Mined sulfur	0	0
20 Food and kindred products	21	27
21 Tobacco products	0	0
22 Textile mill products	2	2
23 Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	28	21
24 Lumber and wood products, except furniture	27	7
25 Furniture and fixtures	10	7
26 Paper and allied products	20	3
27 Printing and allied industries	34	33
28 Chemicals and allied products	36	102
29 Petroleum refining and related industries	6	25
30 Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	49	22
31 Leather and leather products	5	8
32 Stone, shell, clay, glass, and concrete products	24	18
33 Primary metal industries	19	35
34 Fabricated metal products, except machinery and transportation equipment	72	111
35 Machinery, including selected electrical and electronic machinery	88	136
36 Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment, and supplies	44	57
37 Transportation equipment	18	34
38 Measuring, analyzing, and controlling instruments; photographic, medical, and optical goods; watches and clocks	22	48
39 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	8	5
Total number of plants involved	406*	356*

*Many plants are involved in more than one industrial category.
Source: 43.

Mining

Accounting for overall mineral production in the state has become increasingly difficult in recent years because data are no longer collected by a single source. In 1978 the U.S. Bureau of Mines, which previously had published data on all types of mineral production, began to publish data on nonfuel minerals only. The Department of Energy now publishes production data for the following mineral fuels: crude petroleum, natural gas, natural gas liquids, and coal. The data in this section represent an effort to combine figures from different sources in order to estimate both the quantity and value of total mineral production in the state. Detailed data in the following section of the book are presented for oil and gas.

In 1980 crude petroleum and natural gas together contributed more than 95 percent of the total value of mineral production in the state. Both the quantity and value of coal produced in the state have risen appreciably in recent years. Major nonfuel minerals that have risen in economic importance in the state in recent years include portland cement, stone, and sand and gravel.

Lignite Production, 1952-1980

Year	Total production* (thousand short tons)
1952	0
1953	0
1954	1,300
1955	1,500
1956	1,900
1957	2,100
1958	1,800
1959	2,200
1960	2,100
1961	2,100
1962	2,100
1963	2,200
1964	2,300
1965	2,400
1966	2,300
1967	2,200
1968	2,300
1969	2,200
1970	2,100
1971	2,000
1972	4,045
1973	6,944
1974	7,684
1975	11,002
1976	14,063
1977	15,865
1978	20,020
1979	26,634
1980**	29,354

*Rough estimates.
**Preliminary data.
Source: 34.

Oil and Gas

In 1980, there were sixty-one petroleum refineries in Texas with a total crude oil capacity of 4.9 million barrels a day and a total gasoline capacity probably in excess of 2 million barrels a day. Both the number of refineries as well as total capacity are up somewhat from the 1973–1974 energy crisis levels. Both crude oil and natural gas production have declined steadily since 1972. The estimated average price for each barrel of crude oil in 1980 was $26.39, up considerably from $3.28 in 1970 and $2.58 in 1952. The average price of natural gas for one million cubic feet (MCF) rose to $1.50 in 1980, up from $0.14 in 1970 and $0.06 in 1952.

Texas imports of crude oil from foreign sources have increased each year since 1970 and Texas imports of crude oil from interstate sources rose between 1976 and 1978 but fell slightly in 1979. Exports of crude oil produced in Texas have declined each year since 1976. The last year in which the Texas net export figure (total exports minus total imports) was positive was 1974. Net exports of natural gas rose slightly in 1978 and 1979.

As of December 31, 1979, estimates of total proved petroleum reserves in Texas stood at 106.2 quadrillion British thermal units (Btus). Of this amount, about 50 percent consisted of natural gas, about 42 percent crude oil, and about 8 percent natural gas liquids.

While large amounts of oil resources are known to exist in Texas, increased production in many cases would require costs higher than existing oil prices. Despite stepped-up drilling activity during the past few years, most experts contend that Texas oil production will continue to fall, at least in the near future. The same is true for natural gas production, although there are a higher volume of identified reserves of natural gas, higher estimates of undiscovered natural gas than oil, and a higher gas-finding rate than oil-finding rate.

Number and Capacity of Petroleum Refineries,* 1953–1980

Year	Total number of petroleum refineries	Capacity as of January 1 (barrels each calendar day)	
		Crude oil throughput capacity	Gasoline output capacity
1953	62	2,142,537	619,234
1954	61	2,151,037	657,169
1955	57	2,273,450	741,763
1956	54	2,345,800	774,407
1957	56	2,508,400	853,714
1958	56	2,573,900	896,580
1959	58	2,650,442	975,195
1960	59	2,631,820	1,032,935
1961	60	2,657,890	1,007,006
1962	62	2,724,100	994,856
1963	60	2,735,250	1,012,574
1964	59	2,826,550	1,042,355
1965	56	2,820,015	1,037,245
1966	55	2,790,102	1,049,125
1967	53	2,800,732	1,274,665
1968	53	3,096,464	1,357,265
1969	51	3,143,179	1,475,745
1970	51	3,282,542	1,552,745
1971	51	3,556,278	1,646,685
1972	50	3,555,358	1,761,205
1973	46	3,569,858	1,850,395
1974	48	3,807,746	1,850,595
1975	49	3,995,050	1,854,316
1976	51	4,005,550	1,881,166
1977	50	4,296,387	1,913,528
1978	56	4,695,370	2,076,061
1979	59	4,811,050	2,070,105
1980	61	4,924,855	n.a.

n.a.: Not available.
*Includes operating and shutdown refineries and capacity.
Source: 34.

Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Production, 1952–1980

Year	Total production of crude oil* (thousand barrels)	Marketed production of natural gas (million cubic feet)	Total production of natural gas liquids** (thousand barrels)
1952	1,022,139	4,147,805	120,154
1953	1,019,164	4,383,158	131,625
1954	974,275	4,551,232	136,097
1955	1,053,297	4,730,798	153,291
1956	1,107,808	4,999,889	159,420
1957	1,073,867	5,156,215	161,334
1958	940,166	5,178,073	158,527
1959	971,978	5,718,993	170,084
1960	927,479	5,892,704	175,168
1961	939,191	5,963,605	187,610
1962	943,328	6,080,210	195,662
1963	977,835	6,205,034	206,839
1964	989,525	6,525,649	215,088
1965	1,000,749	6,636,555	229,049
1966	1,057,706	6,953,790	244,051
1967	1,119,962	7,188,900	273,358
1968	1,133,380	7,495,414	286,237
1969	1,151,775	7,853,199	291,227
1970	1,249,697	8,357,716	301,688
1971	1,222,926	8,550,705	306,721
1972	1,301,685	8,657,840	319,061
1973	1,294,671	8,513,850	314,429
1974	1,262,126	8,170,798	302,072
1975	1,221,929	7,485,764	291,470
1976	1,189,523	7,191,859	287,092
1977	1,137,880	7,051,027	283,772
1978	1,074,050	6,548,184	265,796
1979	1,018,094	7,174,623	251,967
1980***	975,239	7,169,177	n.a.

n.a.: Not available.
*Includes lease condensate.
**Includes liquified petroleum gases and ethane, natural gasoline and isopentane, plant condensate, and finished gasoline and naphtha.
***Preliminary.
Source: 34.

Mineral Production, 1978–1980

Mineral	Unit of measurement	1978 Quantity	1978 Value (in thousands)	1979 Quantity	1979 Value (in thousands)	1980p Quantity	1980p Value (in thousands)
Cement							
Masonry	thousand short tons	290	$ 17,248	268	$ 15,593	255	$ 16,400
Portland	thousand short tons	8,808	401,220	9,353	475,836	9,728	545,800
Clays	thousand short tons	4,189*	19,818*	3,871*	21,533*	3,966*	25,467*
Coal	thousand short tons	20,020	120,921	26,634	178,181	29,354	205,478e
Gem stones		n.a.	170	n.a.	170	n.a.	165
Gypsum	thousand short tons	1,864	11,060	1,903	11,438	1,574	10,616
Helium (high purity)	million cubic feet	32	1,132	70	2,447	100	3,500
Lime	thousand short tons	1,408	48,882	1,507	59,520	1,513	70,557
Natural gas	million cubic feet	6,548,184	6,515,443	7,174,623	8,853,485	7,169,177	10,753,766
Natural gas liquids, natural gasoline, cycle products, and LP gases	thousand 42-gallon barrels	265,796	2,041,313	251,796	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Petroleum (crude)	thousand 42-gallon barrels	1,074,050	9,977,925	1,018,094	12,848,346	975,239	25,736,557

Salt	thousand short tons	9,100	49,153	11,283	67,602	11,018	67,317
Sand and gravel	thousand short tons	56,650	145,500	52,846	167,076	47,000	174,000
Stone	thousand short tons	69,408	156,192	74,629	192,382	74,718	203,735
Sulfur (Frasch)	thousand metric tons	3,752	w	4,649	w	4,081	w
Talc and soapstone	short tons	288,407	1,520	316,802	3,223	335,502	3,185
Minerals, value of which cannot be disclosed**		–	379,088	–	391,027	–	553,316
Total Texas		–	$19,886,585	–	$23,287,859	–	$38,369,859

p: Preliminary. e: Estimate. n.a.: Not available. w: Withheld to avoid disclosing confidential data of an individual company and included in "Minerals, value of which cannot be disclosed."

*Excludes fuller's earth and kaolin; values of these two are included with "Minerals, value of which cannot be disclosed."

**Asphalt (natural), fluorspar, gold (1978), graphite (1978), helium (crude), iron ore, lead (1978), magnesium chloride, magnesium compounds, silver (1978), sodium sulfate, uranium (1978), vermiculite (1978), zinc (1978), and values indicated by symbol w.

Sources: 34, 98.

Minerals Industries Statistics, 1972 and 1977

Industry group	Number of establishments		Value added in mining (in millions)		Value of shipments and receipts (in millions)	
	1972	1977	1972	1977	1972	1977
Metal mining	39	49	$ 15.1	$ 30.2	$ 31.4	$ 48.8
Bituminous coal, lignite mining	9	32	6.3	64.7	8.8	84.9
Oil and gas extraction	4,492	5,875	6,527.9	19,268.1	8,666.3	26,737.7
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	314	312	161.7	310.7	205.4	492.9
Total minerals industries	4,854	6,268	$6,711.0	$19,673.9	$8,911.9	$27,364.4

Source: 64.

Average Wellhead Value of Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids, 1952–1980

Year	Crude oil (dollars for each barrel)	Natural gas (cents for each mcf)	Natural gas liquids* (dollars for each barrel)
1952	2.58	6.2	2.31
1953	2.73	7.6	2.35
1954	2.84	8.5	2.18
1955	2.84	8.0	2.07
1956	2.83	8.7	2.27
1957	3.11	9.7	2.16
1958	3.06	10.0	2.25
1959	2.98	10.8	2.30
1960	2.96	11.3	2.33
1961	2.97	12.3	2.13
1962	2.99	12.3	2.16
1963	2.97	12.5	1.88
1964	2.96	12.4	1.86
1965	2.96	12.9	2.02
1966	2.97	13.0	2.17
1967	3.01	13.2	2.19
1968	3.04	13.5	1.91
1969	3.21	13.7	1.81
1970	3.28	14.4	2.05
1971	3.48	16.1	2.22
1972	3.48	16.4	2.26
1973	3.98	20.4	2.98
1974	6.95	31.1	5.41
1975	7.64	51.9	4.96
1976	8.59	71.8	6.22
1977	8.78	90.3	6.85
1978	9.29	99.5	7.68
1979	12.62	123.4	n.a.
1980**	26.39	150.0	n.a.

n.a.: Not available.
*Includes liquid petroleum gases and ethane, natural gasoline and isopentane, plant condensate, and finished gasoline and naphtha.
**Preliminary.
Source: 34.

Crude Oil Imports and Exports,* 1952–1979 (Thousand barrels)

Year	Imports			Exports	
	From interstate sources	From foreign sources	Total	Crude oil produced in Texas	Net exports**
1952	111,025	3,464	114,489	450,294	335,805
1953	127,156	1,866	129,022	455,879	326,857
1954	112,516	3,186	115,702	410,756	295,054
1955	118,372	9,615	127,987	415,368	287,381
1956	126,530	10,706	137,236	434,885	297,649
1957	130,067	7,050	137,117	406,675	269,558
1958	146,952	14,541	161,493	384,176	222,683
1959	163,771	8,611	172,382	387,145	214,763
1960	185,285	1,037	186,322	338,879	152,557
1961	190,221	641	190,862	341,708	150,846
1962	211,463	121	211,584	320,154	108,570
1963	221,649	277	221,926	343,686	121,760
1964	215,178	19	215,197	335,900	120,703
1965	229,036	0	229,036	347,317	118,281
1966	253,425	0	253,425	384,523	131,098
1967	251,465	0	251,465	407,292	155,827
1968	264,682	0	264,682	405,935	141,253
1969	251,444	0	251,444	391,718	140,274
1970	246,687	0	246,687	456,718	210,031
1971	250,103	17,707	267,810	444,124	176,314
1972	228,246	23,552	251,798	435,199	183,401
1973	181,943	128,872	310,815	428,146	117,331
1974	158,596	227,065	385,661	437,541	51,880
1975	138,001	308,619	446,620	431,517	− 15,103
1976	123,976	456,114	580,090	455,937	−124,153
1977	125,961	594,507	720,468	424,265	−296,203
1978	138,137	651,537	789,674	397,967	−391,707
1979	136,901	670,360	807,261	385,072	−422,189

*Reported as "Refinery Receipts" by U.S. Bureau o Mines.
**Net exports is total exports minus total imports.
Source: 34.

Natural Gas Imports and Exports, 1952–1979
(Million cubic feet)

Year	Imports	Exports	Net exports*
1952	66,326	1,997,633	1,931,307
1953	104,347	2,242,504	2,138,157
1954	110,183	2,419,693	2,309,510
1955	103,934	2,564,598	2,460,664
1956	117,333	2,752,071	2,634,738
1957	137,923	2,743,410	2,605,487
1958	146,244	2,700,103	2,553,859
1959	161,239	2,964,864	2,803,625
1960	102,740	2,952,291	2,849,551
1961	77,900	2,969,731	2,891,831
1962	79,661	2,909,624	2,829,963
1963	102,501	2,948,716	2,846,215
1964	96,634	3,180,381	3,083,747
1965	80,162	3,178,820	3,098,658
1966	228,644	3,395,393	3,166,749
1967	323,801	3,528,253	3,204,452
1968	435,771	3,759,024	3,323,253
1969	485,293	3,993,263	3,507,970
1970	554,406	4,299,426	3,745,020
1971	566,763	4,217,195	3,650,432
1972	558,825	4,300,891	3,742,066
1973	551,332	3,941,863	3,390,531
1974	536,614	3,766,251	3,229,637
1975	544,730	3,622,568	3,077,838
1976	634,907	3,397,017	2,762,110
1977	814,688	3,250,084	243,396
1978	673,642	2,528,006	1,854,364
1979	815,548	3,587,608	2,772,060

*Net exports is total exports minus total imports.
Source: 34.

Estimates of Proved Petroleum Reserves, as of December 31, 1952–1979
(Quadrillion Btu)

Year	Petroleum liquids			Natural gas	Total petroleum reserves
	Crude oil	Natural gas	Total		
1952	86.5	12.5	99.0	108.5	207.6
1953	87.0	13.1	100.1	109.3	209.4
1954	86.9	11.7	98.6	107.9	206.5
1955	86.6	12.2	98.8	111.1	210.0
1956	85.7	13.6	99.3	115.7	215.0
1957	84.4	13.1	97.5	116.1	213.6
1958	83.1	13.6	96.7	118.1	214.8
1959	86.2	13.8	99.9	123.7	223.6
1960	85.6	14.4	100.0	122.6	222.7
1961	86.1	15.1	101.2	123.0	224.2
1962	85.0	15.4	100.3	122.7	223.0
1963	84.5	16.2	100.7	121.6	222.3
1964	82.9	15.9	98.8	122.7	221.5
1965	83.0	16.3	99.2	124.5	223.7
1966	81.6	16.5	98.1	127.6	225.7
1967	84.1	16.5	100.5	129.4	230.0
1968	80.1	16.1	96.2	122.8	219.0
1969	75.8	14.6	90.4	116.0	206.4
1970	76.5	13.4	89.9	109.8	199.6
1971	75.5	12.4	88.0	104.7	192.7
1972	70.4	11.6	82.0	98.1	180.1
1973	68.2	11.4	79.5	87.7	167.2
1974	63.8	11.2	75.0	81.1	156.1
1975	58.5	10.7	69.1	73.3	142.4
1976	53.5	10.1	63.6	66.7	130.4
1977	49.1	9.6	58.7	64.1	122.8
1978	44.6	9.1	53.7	56.3	110.0
1979	44.3	8.6	52.9	53.3	106.2

Source: 34.

Population

The Texas population grew faster than the U.S. population between 1950 and 1980 and during each of the decades since 1950. The Texas population is also slightly younger than the U.S. population. While Texas is the third most populous state, its population growth rate between 1970 and 1980 was only the tenth highest among the fifty states.

Between 1970 and 1980, Houston added over 900,000 new people to lead the state's metropolitan areas in population growth. At the other extreme, the Wichita Falls metropolitan area added only 2,000 people between 1970 and 1980. In 1980, population density in the state's planning regions ranged from 263 people a square mile in the Gulf Coast region to eight people a square mile in the Concho Valley region.

According to the 1980 census, 12.0 percent of the Texas population was black and 21.0 percent was Hispanic. Blacks were most heavily concentrated in the South East Texas, East Texas, and Deep East Texas regions and least heavily concentrated in the South Texas, Lower Rio Grande Valley, and Middle Rio Grande regions. The latter three regions had the highest concentrations of Hispanics; the lowest Hispanic concentrations were found in the North East Texas, Texoma, and East Texas regions. The most densely populated county in the state is Dallas County with 1,812 people a square mile. The least densely populated county in the state is Loving County with 0.14 people a square mile.

As of 1980, there were fifty-two Texas cities with populations over 25,000. Between 1970 and 1980, the most rapidly growing of these cities were Plano, Carrollton, and College Station. Only three of the fifty-two cities lost population between 1970 and 1980. These cities are Fort Worth, Wichita Falls, and Kingsville.

Populations and Trends, Texas and United States, Selected Years

	Population (in thousands)			
	1950	1960	1970	1980
Texas	7,711	9,580	11,199	14,228
United States	151,326	179,323	203,302	226,505
	Percentage change in population			
	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Texas	24.2	16.9	27.1	84.5
United States	18.5	13.4	11.4	49.7
	Ratio of Texas growth to United States growth			
	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Texas rate/ U.S. rate	1.3	1.3	2.4	1.7

Sources: 67, 88.

Age Profile, Texas and United States, 1979

	Percentage of total population	
Age group	Texas	U.S.
0–5	10.1	8.5
6–11	9.7	9.2
12–17	10.5	10.5
18–24	13.7	13.2
25–34	16.4	16.0
35–44	11.4	11.5
45–54	9.5	10.3
55–64	8.8	9.5
65 and over	9.8	11.2

Source: 37.

Populations and Trends, States, 1970 and 1980

Rank	Area	1970	1980	Percentage change 1970-1980
1	California	19,971,069	23,668,562	18.5
2	New York	18,241,391	17,557,288	−3.8
3	TEXAS	11,198,655	14,228,383	27.1
4	Pennsylvania	11,800,766	11,866,728	0.6
5	Illinois	11,110,285	11,418,461	2.8
6	Ohio	10,657,423	10,797,419	1.3
7	Florida	6,791,418	9,739,992	43.4
8	Michigan	8,881,826	9,258,344	4.2
9	New Jersey	7,171,112	7,364,158	2.7
10	North Carolina	5,084,411	5,874,429	15.5
11	Massachusetts	5,689,170	5,737,037	0.8
12	Indiana	5,195,392	5,490,179	5.7
13	Georgia	4,587,930	5,464,265	19.1
14	Virginia	4,651,448	5,346,279	14.9
15	Missouri	4,677,623	4,917,444	5.1
16	Wisconsin	4,705,335	4,417,821	6.5
17	Tennessee	3,926,018	4,590,750	16.9
18	Maryland	3,923,897	4,216,446	7.5
19	Louisiana	3,644,637	4,203,972	15.3
20	Washington	3,413,244	4,130,163	21.0
21	Minnesota	3,806,103	4,077,148	7.1
22	Alabama	3,444,354	3,890,061	12.9
23	Kentucky	3,220,711	3,661,433	13.7
24	South Carolina	2,590,713	3,119,208	20.4
25	Connecticut	3,032,217	3,107,576	2.5
26	Oklahoma	2,559,463	3,025,266	18.2
27	Iowa	2,825,368	2,913,387	3.1
28	Colorado	2,209,596	2,888,834	30.7
29	Arizona	1,775,399	2,717,866	53.1
30	Oregon	2,091,533	2,632,663	25.9
31	Mississippi	2,216,994	2,520,638	13.7
32	Kansas	2,249,071	2,363,208	5.1
33	Arkansas	1,923,322	2,285,513	18.8
34	West Virginia	1,744,237	1,949,644	11.8
35	Nebraska	1,485,333	1,570,006	5.7
36	Utah	1,059,273	1,461,037	37.9
37	New Mexico	1,017,055	1,299,968	27.8
38	Maine	993,722	1,124,660	13.2
39	Hawaii	769,913	965,000	25.3
40	Rhode Island	949,723	947,154	−0.3
41	Idaho	713,015	943,935	32.4
42	New Hampshire	737,681	920,610	24.8
43	Nevada	488,738	799,184	63.5
44	Montana	694,409	786,690	13.3
45	South Dakota	666,257	690,178	3.6
46	North Dakota	617,792	652,695	5.6
47	District of Columbia	756,668	637,651	−15.7
48	Delaware	548,104	595,225	8.6
49	Vermont	444,732	511,456	15.0
50	Wyoming	332,416	470,816	41.6
51	Alaska	302,583	400,481	32.4
	United States	203,302,031	226,504,825	11.4

Source: 67.

Populations and Trends, Metropolitan Areas, 1970 and 1980

Metropolitan area	1970	1980	Percentage change 1970-1980
Abilene	122,164	139,192	13.9
Amarillo	144,396	173,699	20.3
Austin	360,463	536,450	48.8
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange	347,568	375,497	8.0
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	140,368	209,680	49.4
Bryan-College Station	57,978	93,588	61.4
Corpus Christi	284,832	326,228	14.5
Dallas-Fort Worth	2,377,623	2,974,878	25.1
El Paso	359,291	479,899	33.6
Galveston-Texas City	169,812	195,940	15.4
Houston	1,999,316	2,905,350	45.3
Killeen-Temple	159,794	214,656	34.3
Laredo	72,859	99,258	36.2
Longview-Marshall	120,770	151,752	25.7
Lubbock	179,295	211,651	18.0
McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg	181,535	283,229	56.0
Midland	65,433	82,636	26.3
Odessa	92,660	115,374	24.5
San Angelo	71,047	84,784	19.3
San Antonio	888,179	1,071,954	20.7
Sherman-Denison	83,225	89,796	7.9
Texarkana	68,909	75,301	9.3
Tyler	97,096	128,366	32.2
Victoria	53,766	68,807	28.0
Waco	147,553	170,755	15.7
Wichita Falls	128,642	130,664	1.6
Total metropolitan	8,774,574	11,389,384	29.8
Total nonmetropolitan	2,424,081	2,838,999	17.1
Total Texas	11,198,655	14,228,383	27.1
Total United States	203,302,031	226,504,825	11.4

Source: 66.

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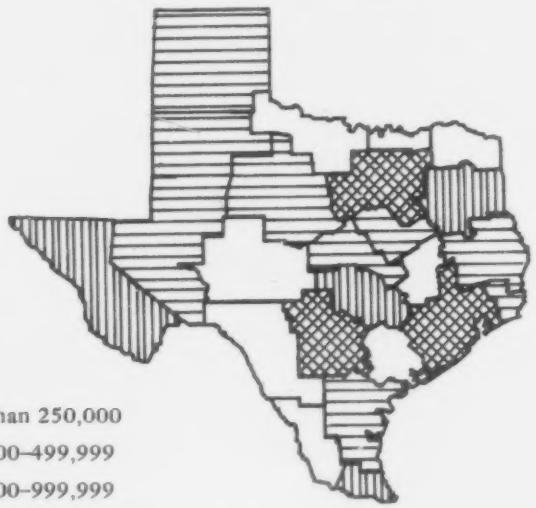
Population and Trends, Regions, 1970 and 1980

Region	1970	1980	Percentage change 1970-1980
Panhandle	330,316	370,174	12.1
South Plains	327,777	365,563	11.5
North Texas	211,229	221,022	4.6
North Central Texas	2,506,617	3,116,225	24.3
North East Texas	203,342	236,038	16.1
East Texas	436,119	570,530	30.8
West Central Texas	280,081	309,686	10.6
Upper Rio Grande	379,261	500,350	31.9
Permian Basin	305,181	345,900	13.3
Concho Valley	110,250	129,007	17.0
Heart of Texas	227,631	262,180	15.2
Capital	446,602	647,225	44.9
Brazos Valley	129,494	176,375	36.2
Deep East Texas	215,836	279,377	29.4
South East Texas	347,568	375,497	8.0
Gulf Coast	2,305,106	3,276,236	42.1
Golden Crescent	142,379	161,716	13.6
Alamo	1,006,504	1,224,338	21.6
South Texas	99,572	138,320	38.9
Coastal Bend	420,360	477,546	13.6
Lower Rio Grande Valley	337,473	510,404	51.2
Texoma	129,401	141,737	9.5
Central Texas	206,095	267,860	30.0
Middle Rio Grande	94,461	125,077	32.4
Total Texas	11,198,655	14,228,383	27.1

Source: 66.

Population, Regions, 1980



Less than 250,000
250,000–499,999
500,000–999,999
1,000,000 and over

Source: 66.

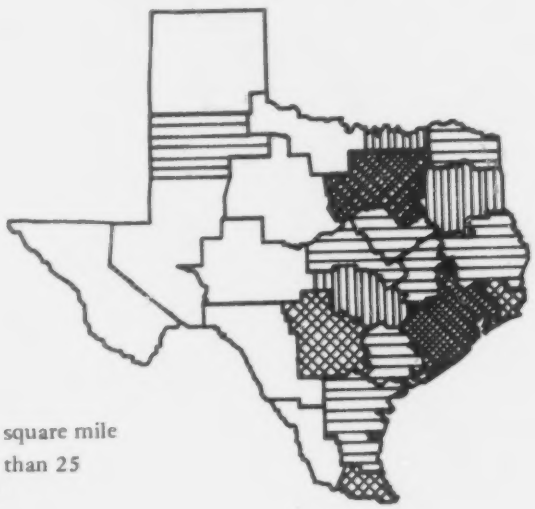
Population Change, Regions, 1970–1980

Growth rate below state average
Growth rate above state average

1970–1980 state average growth rate, 27.1 percent

Source: 66.

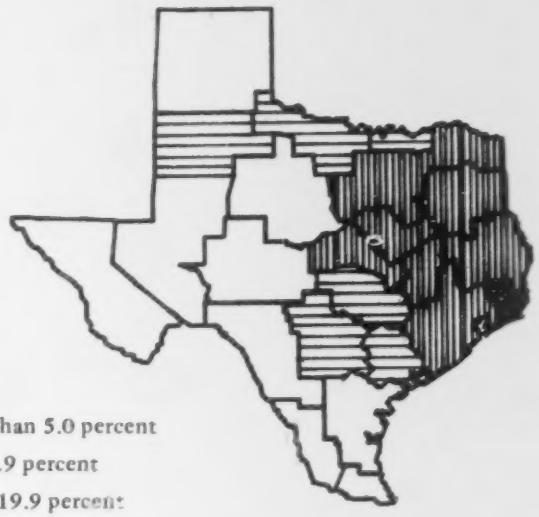
Population Density, Regions, 1980



Persons a square mile
Fewer than 25
25–49
50–99
100–199
200 and more

Sources: 65, 66.

Black Population as Percentage of Total Population, Regions, 1980

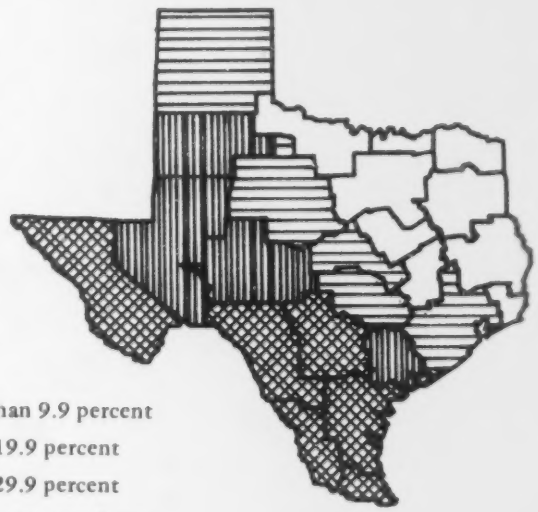


Less than 5.0 percent
5.0–9.9 percent
10.0–19.9 percent
20.0 percent and over

State average, 12.0 percent

Source: 66.

Hispanic Population as Percentage of Total Population, Regions, 1980



Less than 9.9 percent
10.0–19.9 percent
20.0–29.9 percent
30.0 percent and over

State average, 21.0 percent

Source: 66.

Populations and Trends, Counties, 1970 and 1980

County	1970	1980	Percentage change 1970-1980
Anderson	27,789	38,381	38.1
Andrews	10,372	13,323	28.5
Angelina	49,349	64,172	30.0
Aransas	8,902	14,260	60.2
Archer	5,759	7,266	26.2
Armstrong	1,895	1,994	5.2
Atascosa	18,696	25,055	34.0
Austin	13,831	17,726	28.2
Bailey	8,487	8,168	−3.8
Bandera	4,747	7,084	49.2
Bastrop	17,297	24,726	42.9
Baylor	5,221	4,919	−5.8
Bee	22,737	26,030	14.5
Bell	124,483	157,889	26.8
Bexar	830,460	988,800	19.1
Blanco	3,567	4,681	31.2
Borden	888	859	−3.3
Bosque	10,966	13,401	22.2
Bowie	68,909	75,301	9.3
Brazoria	108,312	169,587	56.6
Brazos	57,978	93,588	61.4
Brewster	7,780	7,573	−2.7
Briscoe	2,794	2,579	−7.7
Brooks	8,005	8,428	5.3
Brown	25,877	33,057	27.7
Burleson	9,999	12,313	23.1
Burnet	11,420	17,803	55.9
Caldwell	21,178	23,637	11.6
Calhoun	17,831	19,574	9.8
Callahan	8,205	10,992	34.0
Cameron	140,368	209,680	49.4
Camp	8,005	9,275	15.9
Carson	6,358	6,672	4.9
Cass	24,133	29,430	21.9
Castro	10,394	10,556	1.6
Chambers	12,187	18,538	52.1
Cherokee	32,008	38,127	19.1
Childress	6,605	6,950	5.2
Clay	8,079	9,582	18.6
Cochran	5,326	4,825	−9.4
Coke	3,087	3,196	3.5
Coleman	10,288	10,439	1.5
Collin	66,920	144,490	115.9
Collingsworth	4,755	4,648	−2.3
Colorado	17,638	18,823	6.7
Comal	24,165	36,446	50.8
Comanche	11,898	12,617	6.0
Concho	2,937	2,915	−0.7
Cooke	23,471	27,656	17.8
Coryell	35,311	56,767	60.8
Cottle	3,204	2,947	−8.0
Crane	4,172	4,600	10.3
Crockett	3,885	4,608	18.6
Crosby	9,085	8,859	−2.5
Culberson	3,429	3,315	−3.3
Dallam	6,012	6,531	8.6

Populations and Trends, Counties, 1970 and 1980 (continued)

County	1970	1980	Percentage change 1970-1980
Dallas	1,327,695	1,556,549	17.2
Dawson	16,604	16,184	−2.5
Deaf Smith	18,999	21,165	11.4
Delta	4,927	4,839	−1.8
Denton	75,633	143,126	89.2
DeWitt	18,660	18,903	1.3
Dickens	3,737	3,539	−5.3
Dimmet	9,039	11,367	25.8
Donley	3,641	4,075	11.9
Duval	11,722	12,517	6.8
Eastland	18,092	19,480	7.7
Ector	92,660	115,374	24.5
Edwards	2,107	2,033	−3.5
Ellis	46,638	59,743	28.1
El Paso	359,291	479,899	33.6
Erath	18,141	22,560	24.4
Falls	17,300	17,946	3.7
Fannin	22,705	24,285	7.0
Fayette	17,650	18,832	6.7
Fisher	6,344	5,891	−7.1
Floyd	11,044	9,834	−11.0
Foard	2,211	2,158	−2.4
Fort Bend	52,314	130,846	150.1
Franklin	5,291	6,893	30.3
Freestone	11,116	14,830	33.4
Frio	11,159	13,785	23.5
Gaines	11,593	13,150	13.4
Galveston	169,812	195,940	15.4
Garza	5,289	5,336	0.9
Gillespie	10,553	13,532	28.2
Glasscock	1,155	1,304	12.9
Goliad	4,869	5,193	6.7
Gonzales	16,375	16,883	3.1
Gray	26,949	26,386	−2.1
Grayson	83,225	89,796	7.9
Gregg	75,929	99,487	31.0
Grimes	11,855	13,580	14.6
Guadalupe	33,554	46,708	39.2
Hale	34,137	37,592	10.1
Hall	6,015	5,594	−7.0
Hamilton	7,198	8,297	15.3
Hansford	6,351	6,209	−2.2
Hardeman	6,795	6,368	−6.3
Hardin	29,996	40,721	35.8
Harris	1,741,912	2,409,544	38.3
Harrison	44,841	52,265	16.6
Hartley	2,782	3,987	43.3
Haskell	8,512	7,725	−9.2
Hays	27,642	40,594	46.9
Hemphill	3,084	5,304	72.0
Henderson	26,466	42,606	61.0
Hidalgo	181,535	283,229	56.0
Hill	22,596	25,024	10.7
Hockley	20,396	23,230	13.9
Hood	6,368	17,714	178.2
Hopkins	20,710	25,247	21.9

Populations and Trends, Counties, 1970 and 1980 (continued)

County	1970	1980	Percentage change 1970-1980
Houston	17,855	22,299	24.9
Howard	37,796	33,142	−12.3
Hudspeth	2,392	2,728	14.0
Hunt	47,948	55,248	15.2
Hutchinson	24,443	26,304	7.6
Irion	1,070	1,386	29.5
Jack	6,711	7,408	10.4
Jackson	12,975	13,352	2.9
Jasper	24,692	30,781	24.7
Jeff Davis	1,527	1,647	7.9
Jefferson	246,402	250,938	1.8
Jim Hogg	4,654	5,168	11.0
Jim Wells	33,032	36,498	10.5
Johnson	45,769	67,649	47.8
Jones	16,106	17,268	7.2
Karnes	13,462	13,593	1.0
Kaufman	32,392	39,015	20.4
Kendall	6,964	10,635	52.7
Kennedy	678	543	−19.9
Kent	1,434	1,145	−20.2
Kerr	19,454	28,780	47.9
Kimble	3,904	4,063	4.1
King	464	425	−8.4
Kinney	2,006	2,279	13.6
Kleberg	33,166	33,358	0.6
Knox	5,972	5,329	−10.8
Lamar	36,062	42,156	16.9
Lamb	17,770	18,669	5.1
Lampasas	9,323	12,005	28.8
LaSalle	5,014	5,514	10.0
Lavaca	17,903	19,004	6.1
Lee	8,048	10,952	36.1
Leon	8,738	9,594	9.8
Liberty	33,014	47,088	42.6
Limestone	18,100	20,224	11.7
Lipscomb	3,486	3,766	8.0
Live Oak	6,697	9,606	43.4
Llano	6,979	10,144	45.4
Loving	164	91	−44.5
Lubbock	179,295	211,651	18.0
Lynn	9,107	8,605	− 5.5
McCulloch	8,571	8,735	1.9
McLennan	147,553	170,755	15.7
McMullen	1,095	789	−27.9
Madison	7,693	10,649	38.4
Marion	8,517	10,360	21.6
Martin	4,774	4,684	− 1.9
Mason	3,356	3,683	9.7
Matagorda	27,913	37,828	35.5
Maverick	18,093	31,398	73.5
Medina	20,249	23,164	14.4
Menard	2,646	2,346	−11.3
Midland	65,433	82,636	26.3
Milam	20,028	22,732	13.5
Mills	4,212	4,477	6.3
Mitchell	9,073	9,088	0.2

Populations and Trends, Counties, 1970 and 1980 (continued)

County	1970	1980	Percentage change 1970-1980
Montague	15,326	17,410	13.6
Montgomery	49,479	128,487	159.7
Moore	14,060	16,575	17.9
Morris	12,310	14,629	18.8
Motley	2,178	1,950	- 10.5
Nacogdoches	36,362	46,786	28.7
Navarro	31,150	35,323	13.4
Newton	11,657	13,254	13.7
Nolan	16,220	17,359	7.0
Nueces	237,544	268,215	12.9
Ochiltree	9,704	9,588	- 1.2
Oldham	2,258	2,283	1.1
Orange	71,170	83,838	17.8
Palo Pinto	28,962	24,062	-16.9
Panola	15,894	20,724	30.4
Parker	33,888	44,609	31.6
Parmer	10,509	11,038	5.0
Pecos	13,748	14,618	6.3
Polk	14,457	24,407	68.8
Potter	90,511	98,637	9.0
Presidio	4,842	5,188	7.1
Rains	3,752	4,839	29.0
Randall	53,885	75,062	39.3
Reagan	3,239	4,135	27.7
Real	2,013	2,469	22.7
Red River	14,298	16,101	12.6
Reeves	16,526	15,801	- 4.4
Refugio	9,494	9,289	- 2.2
Roberts	967	1,187	22.8
Robertson	14,389	14,653	1.8
Rockwall	7,046	14,528	106.2
Runnels	12,108	11,872	- 1.9
Rusk	34,102	41,382	21.3
Sabine	7,187	8,702	21.1
San Augustine	7,858	8,785	11.8
San Jacinto	6,702	11,434	70.6
San Patricio	47,288	58,013	22.7
San Saba	5,540	5,693	2.8
Schleicher	2,277	2,820	23.8
Scurry	15,760	18,192	15.4
Shackelford	3,323	3,915	17.8
Shelby	19,672	23,084	17.3
Sherman	3,657	3,174	-13.2
Smith	97,096	128,366	32.2
Somervell	2,793	4,154	48.7
Starr	17,707	27,266	54.0
Stephens	8,414	9,926	18.0
Sterling	1,056	1,206	14.2
Stonewall	2,397	2,406	0.4
Sutton	3,175	5,130	61.6
Swisher	10,373	9,723	- 6.3
Tarrant	715,587	860,880	20.3
Taylor	97,853	110,932	13.4
Terrell	1,940	1,595	-17.8
Terry	14,118	14,581	3.3
Throckmorton	2,205	2,053	- 6.9

Populations and Trends, Counties, 1970 and 1980 (continued)

County	1970	1980	Percentage change 1970-1980
Titus	16,702	21,442	28.4
Tom Green	71,047	84,784	19.3
Travis	295,516	419,335	41.9
Trinity	7,628	9,450	23.9
Tyler	12,417	16,223	30.7
Upshur	20,976	28,595	36.3
Upton	4,697	4,619	- 1.7
Uvalde	17,348	22,441	29.4
Val Verde	27,471	35,910	30.7
Van Zandt	22,155	31,426	41.8
Victoria	53,766	68,807	28.0
Walker	27,680	41,789	51.0
Waller	14,285	19,798	38.6
Ward	13,019	13,976	7.4
Washington	18,842	21,998	16.7
Webb	72,859	99,258	36.2
Wharton	36,729	40,242	9.6
Wheeler	6,434	7,134	10.9
Wichita	120,563	121,082	0.4
Wilbarger	15,355	15,931	3.8
Willacy	15,570	17,495	12.4
Williamson	37,305	76,521	105.1
Wilson	13,041	16,756	28.5
Winkler	9,640	9,944	3.2
Wise	19,687	26,575	35.0
Wood	18,589	24,697	32.9
Yoakum	7,344	8,299	13.0
Young	15,400	19,001	23.4
Zapata	4,352	6,628	52.3
Zavala	11,370	11,666	2.6
Total Texas	11,198,655	14,228,383	27.1

Source: 66.

Population Change, Counties, 1970–1980

Decline

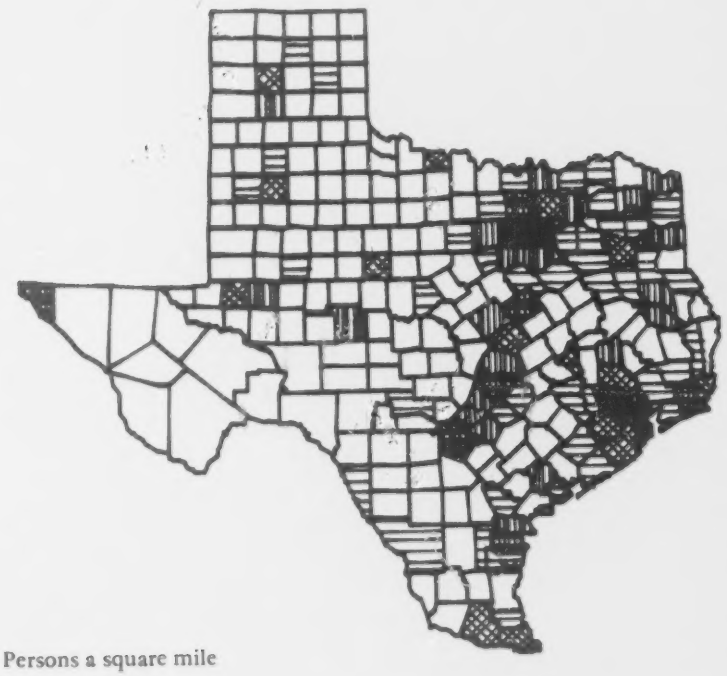
Growth rate below state average

Growth rate above state average

1970–1980 state average growth rate, 27.1 percent

Source: 66.

Population Density, Counties, 1980



Persons a square mile

Fewer than 25

25–49

50–99

100–249

250–999

1,000 and more

Sources: 65, 66.

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Populations and Trends, Cities with More than 25,000 Population, 1970 and 1980

Rank	City	1970	1980	Percentage change 1970-1980
1	Houston	1,233,535[r]	1,594,086	29.2
2	Dallas	844,401[r]	904,078	7.1
3	San Antonio	654,153[r]	785,410	20.1
4	El Paso	322,261	425,259	32.0
5	Fort Worth	393,455	385,141	−2.1
6	Austin	253,539[r]	345,496	36.3
7	Corpus Christi	204,525	231,999	13.4
8	Lubbock	149,101	173,979	16.7
9	Arlington	90,229	160,123	77.5
10	Amarillo	127,010	149,230	17.5
11	Garland	81,437	138,857	70.5
12	Beaumont	117,548	118,102	0.5
13	Pasadena	89,957	112,560	25.1
14	Irving	97,260[r]	109,943	13.0
15	Waco	95,326	101,261	6.2
16	Abilene	89,653	98,315	9.7
17	Wichita Falls	96,265[r]	94,201	−2.1
18	Laredo	69,024	91,449	32.5
19	Odessa	78,380[r]	90,027	14.9
20	Brownsville	52,522[r]	84,997	61.8
21	San Angelo	63,884	73,240	14.6
22	Richardson	48,405[r]	72,496	49.8
23	Plano	17,872	72,331	304.7
24	Grand Prairie	50,904	71,462	40.4
25	Midland	59,463	70,525	18.6
26	Tyler	57,770[r]	70,508	22.0
27	Mesquite	55,131	67,053	21.6
28	McAllen	37,636[r]	67,042	78.1
29	Longview	45,547[r]	62,762	37.8
30	Galveston	61,809	61,902	0.2
31	Port Arthur	57,371[r]	61,195	6.7
32	Baytown	43,980	56,923	29.4
33	Victoria	41,349	50,695	22.6
34	Denton	39,874[r]	48,063	20.5
35	Killeen	35,507	46,296	30.4
36	Bryan	33,719	44,337	31.5
37	Harlingen	33,503	43,543	30.0
38	Temple	33,431	42,483	27.1
39	Texas City	38,908	41,403	6.4
40	Carrollton	13,855	40,591	193.0
41	College Station	17,676	37,272	110.9
42	Hurst	27,215	31,420	15.5
43	Texarkana	30,497[r]	31,271	2.5
44	North Richland Hills	16,514	30,592	85.2
45	Sherman	29,061	30,413	4.7
46	Del Rio	21,330	30,034	40.8
47	Haltom City	28,127	29,014	3.2
48	Kingsville	28,915	28,808	−0.4
49	Lufkin	23,049[r]	28,562	23.9
50	Duncanville	14,105	27,781	97.0
51	Nacogdoches	22,544	27,149	20.4
52	Paris	23,441	25,498	8.8

[r]Revised.
Source: 66.

Population Change by Natural Increase and Migration, Metropolitan Areas, 1970–1978

Metropolitan area	Total (number)	Percentage resulting from	
		Natural increase	Migration
Abilene	9,400	85.1	14.9
Amarillo	13,700	85.4	14.6
Austin	117,500	32.0	68.0
Beaumont–Port Arthur–Orange	16,800	125.0	− 25.0
Brownsville–Harlingen–San Benito	37,000	74.6	25.4
Bryan–College Station	18,200	33.5	66.5
Corpus Christi	17,200	202.3	− 102.3
Dallas–Fort Worth	342,200	58.5	41.5
El Paso	84,100	69.7	30.3
Galveston–Texas City	28,200	41.8	58.2
Houston	596,100	37.4	62.6
Killeen–Temple	49,300	62.3	37.7
Laredo	13,000	108.5	− 8.5
Longview–Marshall	12,800	50.8	49.2
Lubbock	20,700	97.1	2.9
McAllen–Pharr–Edinburg	54,300	72.9	27.1
Midland	8,500	69.4	30.6
Odessa	12,800	78.1	21.9
San Angelo	6,200	66.1	33.9
San Antonio	149,600	64.7	35.3
Sherman–Denison	1,300	146.2	− 46.2
Texarkana	4,700	85.1	14.9
Tyler	16,700	38.3	61.7
Victoria	8,700	58.6	41.4
Waco	13,300	45.1	54.9
Wichita Falls	300	3,000.0	−2,900.0
Total metropolitan	1,652,300	51.0	49.0
Total nonmetropolitan	162,700	95.6	4.4
Total Texas	1,815,000	55.0	45.0

Source: 79.

Population Change by Natural Increase and Migration, Regions, 1970–1978

Region	Total (number)	Percentage resulting from	
		Natural increase	Migration
Panhandle	16,100	149.1	− 49.1
South Plains	17,700	181.4	− 81.4
North Texas	2,800	278.6	−178.6
North Central Texas	343,000	58.9	41.1
North East Texas	15,500	41.3	58.7
East Texas	66,300	21.7	78.3
West Central Texas	12,900	58.9	41.1
Upper Rio Grande	84,200	71.9	28.1
Permian Basin	17,200	175.6	− 75.6
Concho Valley	9,000	54.4	45.6
Heart of Texas	14,600	22.6	77.4
Capital	129,800	28.4	71.6
Brazos Valley	22,200	25.2	74.8
Deep East Texas	33,000	22.7	77.3
South East Texas	16,800	125.0	− 25.0
Gulf Coast	640,600	37.6	62.4
Golden Crescent	7,500	97.3	2.7
Alamo	164,300	62.3	37.7
South Texas	18,800	99.5	0.5
Coastal Bend	202,200	239.6	−139.6
Lower Rio Grande Valley	92,000	75.5	24.5
Texoma	2,800	60.7	39.3
Central Texas	51,500	59.4	40.6
Middle Rio Grande	17,100	82.5	17.5
Total Texas	1,815,000	55.0	45.0

Source: 79.

Transportation

The two major components of transportation in the state for which data are provided in this section are air travel and automobiles. According to the *Official Airline Guide*, a total of thirty-three Texas communities were served by scheduled air carriers in 1980. Four Texas airports serve two communities each; the pairs of cities served in this manner are Beaumont and Port Arthur, Dallas and Fort Worth, Lufkin and Nacogdoches, and Midland and Odessa. The airport used by air carriers serving the Texarkana metropolitan area is actually located in Arkansas.

According to the Texas State Department of Highways and Public Transportation, the number of motor vehicles registered in the state grew by about 51 percent between 1970 and 1979. The increase was much higher in metropolitan than in nonmetropolitan areas. The highest percentage increases in motor vehicle registrations between 1970 and 1979 occurred in the Austin (73.9 percent), Houston (75.2 percent), Killeen–Temple (61.7 percent), and Bryan–College Station (71.5 percent) metropolitan areas.

Motor Vehicle Registrations and Trends, Metropolitan Areas, 1970 and 1979

Metropolitan area	1970	1979	Percentage change 1970-1979
Abilene	90,082	128,825	43.0
Amarillo	111,199	158,170	42.2
Austin	224,087	389,788	73.9
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange	229,668	311,977	35.8
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	73,518	113,483	54.4
Bryan-College Station	33,632	57,663	71.5
Corpus Christi	177,636	238,141	34.1
Dallas-Fort Worth	1,665,531	2,500,828	50.2
El Paso	190,521	289,848	52.1
Galveston-Texas City	101,193	146,139	44.4
Houston	1,295,311	2,268,925	75.2
Killeen-Temple	88,313	142,822	61.7
Laredo	39,759	51,547	29.6
Longview-Marshall	88,447	140,366	58.7
Lubbock	128,512	171,019	33.1
McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg	96,597	156,152	61.7
Midland	51,405	79,627	54.9
Odessa	74,704	113,848	52.4
San Angelo	51,094	75,670	48.1
San Antonio	491,866	753,051	53.1
Sherman-Denison	59,541	80,955	36.0
Texarkana	49,855	68,078	36.6
Tyler	67,447	110,041	63.2
Victoria	35,838	58,701	63.8
Waco	98,718	137,306	39.1
Wichita Falls	92,624	119,513	29.0
Total metropolitan	5,707,098	8,862,483	55.3
Total nonmetropolitan	1,807,955	2,459,324	36.0
Total Texas	7,515,053	11,321,807	50.7

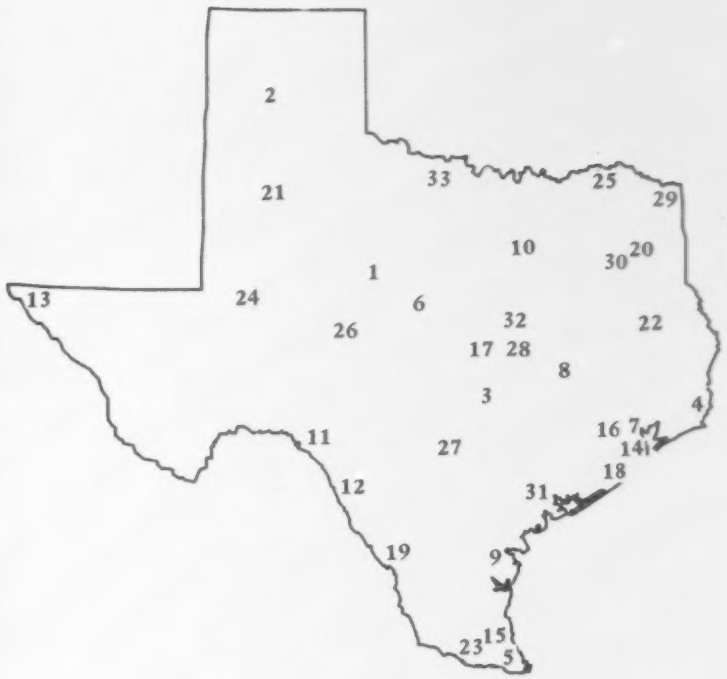
Source: 1.

Motor Vehicle Registrations and Trends, Regions, 1970 and 1979

Region	1970	1979	Percentage change 1970-1979
Panhandle	287,746	373,054	29.6
South Plains	274,369	320,773	16.9
North Texas	164,066	211,516	28.9
North Central Texas	1,757,690	2,621,779	49.2
North East Texas	148,478	148,478	39.7
East Texas	315,348	496,466	57.4
West Central Texas	225,108	301,461	33.9
Upper Rio Grande	202,347	305,389	50.9
Permian Basin	250,619	335,111	33.7
Concho Valley	86,184	124,270	44.2
Heart of Texas	155,333	215,734	38.9
Capital	285,107	484,988	70.1
Brazos Valley	79,414	123,831	55.9
Deep East Texas	140,383	223,424	59.2
South East Texas	229,668	311,977	35.8
Gulf Coast	1,485,701	2,553,919	71.9
Golden Crescent	95,220	136,976	43.9
Alamo	570,919	876,311	53.5
South Texas	53,233	73,014	37.2
Coastal Bend	255,530	345,957	35.4
Lower Rio Grande Valley	179,269	281,283	59.6
Texoma	94,353	129,904	37.7
Central Texas	124,540	189,564	52.2
Middle Rio Grande	54,428	77,714	42.8
Total Texas	7,515,053	11,321,807	50.7

Source: 1.

Communities with Scheduled Air Service, 1981



1. Abilene
2. Amarillo
3. Austin
4. Beaumont–Port Arthur
5. Brownsville
6. Brownwood
7. Clear Lake City
8. College Station
9. Corpus Christi
10. Dallas–Fort Worth
11. Del Rio
12. Eagle Pass
13. El Paso
14. Galveston
15. Harlingen
16. Houston
17. Killeen
18. Lake Jackson
19. Laredo
20. Longview
21. Lubbock
22. Lufkin–Nacogdoches
23. McAllen
24. Midland–Odessa
25. Paris
26. San Angelo
27. San Antonio
28. Temple
29. Texarkana
30. Tyler
31. Victoria
32. Waco
33. Wichita Falls

Source: 22.

Vital Statistics

The Texas Department of Health publishes detailed vital statistics for the state and for counties and cities within the state annually. This section summarizes for selected years statewide data for births and deaths by race and sex; infant, maternal, and fetal deaths; deaths from selected causes; and marriages and divorces by sex and age. Among the more important trends highlighted in this summary are the following.

The birthrate in Texas increased slightly during the 1950s but has fallen since that time. The death rate has remained relatively constant since World War II. Slightly over twelve percent of babies born in 1945 in Texas were black while, by the middle to late seventies, the figure had risen to nearly fifteen percent. The infant mortality, maternal mortality, and fetal mortality rates have all declined sharply in Texas since World War II. The major causes of death in Texas in both 1975 and 1980 were heart diseases, malignant neoplasms, cerebrovascular disease, and accidents.

Births and Deaths, Selected Years

Year	Births		Deaths	
	Number	Rate (for 1,000 persons)	Number	Rate (for 1,000 persons)
1945	157,915	23.1	58,853	8.6
1950	202,965	26.2	63,083	8.1
1955	239,252	27.9	65,085	7.6
1960	246,737	25.6	77,231	8.0
1965	212,278	20.5	83,056	8.0
1970	230,624	20.6	94,287	8.4
1975	215,426	17.6	98,354	8.0
1980	273,433	19.2	108,018	7.6

Source: 47.

Births by Race and Sex, Selected Years

Year	White			Black		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1945	138,286	71,242	67,044	19,629	9,856	9,773
1950	175,561	90,159	85,402	27,404	13,882	13,522
1955	205,639	105,191	100,448	33,613	17,085	16,528
1960	210,261	107,797	102,464	36,476	18,383	18,093
1965	177,726	90,967	86,759	34,552	17,565	16,987
1970	196,024	100,804	95,220	34,600	17,582	17,018
1975	183,432	94,277	89,155	31,994	16,210	15,784
1980	234,889	120,498	114,391	38,544	19,501	19,043

Source: 47.

Deaths by Race and Sex, Selected Years

Year	White			Black		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1945	48,783	28,848	19,935	10,070	5,422	4,648
1950	52,449	31,150	21,299	10,634	5,710	4,924
1955	54,499	32,586	21,913	10,586	5,918	4,668
1960	64,884	38,227	26,657	12,347	6,839	5,508
1965	70,274	41,051	29,223	12,782	7,141	5,641
1970	80,422	46,003	34,419	13,865	7,886	5,979
1975	84,546	47,984	36,562	13,808	7,763	6,045
1980	93,186	51,740	41,446	14,832	8,393	6,439

Source: 47.

Infant, Maternal, and Fetal Deaths, Selected Years

Year	Infant deaths		Maternal deaths		Fetal deaths	
	Number	Rate (for 1,000 births)	Number	Rate (for 1,000 births)	Number	Rate (for 1,000 births)
1945	7,703	48.8	358	2.3	4,027	25.5
1950	7,611	37.5	218	1.1	4,059	20.0
1955	7,253	30.3	130	0.5	3,902	16.3
1960	7,179	29.1	105	0.4	3,767	15.3
1965	5,549	26.1	90	0.4	3,251	15.3
1970	4,934	21.4	79	0.3	3,149	13.7
1975	3,567	16.6	29	0.1	2,311	10.7
1980	3,315	12.1	29	0.1	2,132	7.8

Source: 47.

Deaths from Selected Causes, 1975 and 1980

Cause	1975		1980	
	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total
Heart diseases	32,987	33.5	37,581	34.8
Malignant neoplasms	18,312	18.6	21,164	19.6
Cerebrovascular diseases	10,740	10.9	9,728	9.0
Accidents	6,906	7.0	7,785	7.2
Pneumonia and influenza	3,003	3.1	2,580	2.4
Homicide	1,729	1.8	2,428	2.2
Diabetes mellitus	1,854	1.9	1,862	1.7
Suicide	1,678	1.7	1,786	1.7
Certain causes of mortality in early infancy	1,890	1.9	1,676	1.5
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	1,378	1.4	1,161	1.1
All other causes	80,477	18.2	87,751	18.8
All causes	98,354	100.0	108,018	100.0

Source: 47.

Marriages by Sex and Age, 1980

Age	Male	Female
Under 15	38	1,070
15–19	23,034	47,756
20–24	62,917	59,273
25–29	37,904	30,554
30–34	20,807	16,540
35–39	12,086	9,447
40–44	7,755	5,799
45–49	5,483	3,905
50–54	4,025	2,621
55–59	2,891	1,780
60–64	1,925	1,309
65 and over	2,897	1,708
Total	181,762	181,762

Source: 47.

Divorces by Sex and Age, 1980

Age	Male	Female
Under 15	2	23
15–19	1,464	5,351
20–24	16,023	22,754
25–29	22,781	23,052
30–34	19,189	16,619
35–39	12,839	10,897
40–44	8,383	6,516
45–49	5,691	4,103
50–54	3,902	2,581
55–59	2,344	1,571
60–64	1,268	772
65 and over	1,374	763
Unspecified	1,549	1,807
Total	96,809	96,809

Source: 47.

Sources of Information

Organizations

Agencies

Bureau of Business Research
The University of Texas at Austin — Phone 512-471-1616
Box 7459, University Station
Austin, Texas 78712

Bureau of Economic Geology
The University of Texas at Austin — Phone 512-471-1534
Box X, University Station
Austin, Texas 78712

Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas
Library — Phone 214-651-6398
Station K
Dallas, Texas 75222

Texas Crop and Livestock Reporting Service
300 E. 8th Street — Phone 512-397-5581
Austin, Texas 78701

Texas Employment Commission
Economic Research & Analysis — Phone 512-397-4544
TEC Building
Austin, Texas 78778

Texas Energy and Natural Resources
Advisory Council — Phone 512-475-0974
Library
200 E. 18th Street
Austin, Texas 78701

Texas State Department of Highways and
Public Transportation — Phone 512-475-3661
Travel and Information Division
11th and Brazos
Austin, Texas 78701

Texas State Library
Box 12927, Capitol Station — Phone 512-475-2996
Austin, Texas 78711

Texas 2000
Library — Phone 512-475-8386
Office of the Governor
Box 13561, Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711

Agencies (continued)

U.S. Department of Commerce
1100 Commerce, Room 7A5
Dallas, Texas 75242
Phone 214-767-0547

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Griffin Square Building
Griffin & Young Streets
Dallas, Texas 75202
Phone 214-767-6971

Chambers of Commerce

Chamber of commerce	Mailing address	Phone number
State		
Texas State	815 Brazos, Suite 801, Austin 78701	512-472-1594
Regional		
East Texas	Box 1592, Longview 75606	214-757-4444
Lower Rio Grande Valley	Box 975, Weslaco 78596	512-968-3141
South Texas	6222 N.W. IH 10, San Antonio 78201	512-732-8185
West Texas	Box 1561, Abilene 79604	915-677-4325
Major cities		
Abilene	Box 2281, 79604	915-677-7241
Amarillo	301 S. Polk, 79101	806-374-5238
Austin	Box 1967, 78767	512-478-9383
Beaumont	Box 3150, 77704	713-838-6581
Brownsville	Box 752, 78520	512-542-4341
Bryan-College Station	Box 726, Bryan 77801	713-779-2278
Corpus Christi	Box 640, 78403	512-882-6161
Dallas	1507 Pacific Avenue, 75201	214-651-1020
Denison	Box 325, 75020	214-465-1551
Edinburg	Box 85, 78539	512-383-4974
El Paso	Box 9738, 79987	915-544-7880
Fort Worth	700 Throckmorton, 76102	817-336-2491
Galveston	315 Tremont, 77550	713-763-5326
Harlingen	Box 189, 78550	512-423-5440
Houston	25th Floor, Milam Building, 77002	713-651-1313
Killeen	Box 548, 76540	817-526-9551
Laredo	Box 790, 78040	512-722-9895
Longview	Drawer 472, 75606	214-757-3333
Lubbock	Box 561, 79408	806-763-4666
McAllen	Box 790, 78501	512-682-2871
Midland	Box 1890, 79702	915-683-3381
Odessa	Box 3626, 79760	915-332-9111
Orange	Box 218, 77630	713-883-3536
Pharr	Drawer X, 78577	512-787-1481
Port Arthur	4749 Twin City Highway, Suite 300N, 77640	713-963-1107
San Angelo	Box 712, 76901	915-655-4136
San Antonio	Box 1628, 78296	512-229-2100
San Benito	Drawer 1623, 78586	512-399-5321
Sherman	Box 1029, 75090	214-893-1184
Temple	Box 158, 76501	817-773-2105
Texarkana	Box 1468, 75504	214-792-7191
Texas City	Box 992, 77590	713-945-2306
Tyler	Box 390, 75710	214-592-1661
Waco	Drawer 1220, 76703	817-752-6551
Wichita Falls	Box 1860, 76307	817-723-2741

Source: 15.

Councils of Government

Alamo Area Council of Governments 400 Three Americas Building San Antonio, Texas 78205	Phone 512-225-5201
Ark-Tex Council of Governments P.O. Box 5307 Texarkana, Texas 75501	Phone 501-774-3481
Brazos Valley Development Council P.O. Drawer 4128 Bryan, Texas 77801	Phone 713-822-7421
Capital Area Planning Council 2520 South IH 35, Suite 100 Austin, Texas 78704	Phone 512-443-7653
Central Texas Council of Governments P.O. Box 729 Belton, Texas 76513	Phone 817-939-1801
Coastal Bend Council of Governments P.O. Box 9909 Corpus Christi, Texas 78408	Phone 512-883-5743
Concho Valley Council of Governments 17 South Chadbourne, Suite 200 San Angelo, Texas 76903	Phone 915-653-1214
Deep East Texas Council of Governments P.O. Drawer 1170 Jasper, Texas 75951	Phone 713-384-5704
East Texas Council of Governments Stoneridge Plaza Office Bldg. 3800 Stone Road Kilgore, Texas 75662	Phone 214-984-8641
Golden Crescent Council of Governments P.O. Box 2028 Victoria, Texas 77901	Phone 512-578-1587
Heart of Texas Council of Governments 320 Franklin Waco, Texas 76701	Phone 817-756-6631
Houston-Galveston Area Council P.O. Box 22777 Houston, Texas 77027	Phone 713-627-3200
Lower Rio Grande Valley Development Council First National Bank Bldg., Suite 207 McAllen, Texas 78501	Phone 512-682-3481

Councils of Government (continued)

Middle Rio Grande Development Council P.O. Box 702 Carrizo Springs, Texas 78834	Phone 512-876-3533
Nortex Regional Planning Commission 2101 Kemp Blvd. Wichita Falls. Texas 76309	Phone 817-322-5281
North Central Texas Council of Governments P.O. Drawer COG Arlington, Texas 76011	Phone 817-640-3300
Panhandle Regional Planning Commission P.O. Box 9257 Amarillo, Texas 79105	Phone 806-372-3381
Permian Basin Regional Planning Commission P.O. Box 6391 Midland, Texas 79701	Phone 915-563-1061
South East Texas Regional Planning Commission 3800 Highway 365 Port Arthur, Texas 77640	Phone 713-727-2384
South Plains Association of Governments 1709 26th Street Lubbock, Texas 79411	Phone 806-762-8721
South Texas Development Council P.O. Box 2187 Laredo, Texas 78041	Phone 512-722-3995
Texoma Regional Planning Commission 1000 Arnold Blvd. Denison, Texas 75020	Phone 214-786-2955
West Central Texas Council of Governments P.O. Box 3195 Abilene, Texas 79604	Phone 915-672-8544
West Texas Council of Governments The Mills Bldg., Suite 700 303 N. Oregon El Paso, Texas 79901	Phone 915-532-2910

Source: 32.

Publications

1. *Allocation of Vehicle Registration Fees, January 1 thru December 31.* Austin: Texas State Department of Highways and Public Transportation, annually.
   Gives number of vehicles registered in each county and gives county tax assessor-collector fees.

2. *Annual Financial Report, State of Texas.* Austin: Comptroller of Public Accounts, annually.
   Includes detailed information on the sources of revenues and expenditures of Texas.

3. *Annual Report of Savings & Loan Associations in Texas.* Austin: Texas Savings and Loan League, annually.
   Lists all Texas savings and loan associations with their financial statements. Arranged by location.

4. *Annual Report of the Oil & Gas Division.* Austin: Railroad Commission of Texas, annually.
   Includes detailed information on oil and gas production for the state and for local areas and on refineries and pipeline operators.

5. Arbingast, Stanley A., and others. *Atlas of Texas.* Austin: Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas at Austin, 1976.
   Includes geographical, physical, agricultural, mining, manufacturing, and population maps and a statistical appendix on population.

6. Arpan, Jeffrey S., and David A. Ricks. *Directory of Foreign Manufactures in the United States.* Atlanta: College of Business Administration, Georgia State University, 1979.
   Lists company with United States location and parent company, as well as product manufactured. Contains geographic index.

7. Branda, Eldon Stephen, editor. *The Handbook of Texas: A Supplement, Volume III.* Austin: Texas State Historical Association, 1976.
   Supplements the original (1952) publication edited by Walter Prescott Webb (no. 104 in this list).

8. *Building Authorized in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.* College Station: Texas Real Estate Research Center, Texas A&M University, monthly.
   Gives total building permits authorized, including nonresidential and new dwelling units. Dwelling units include the number of one-family, two-family and apartment-building units permitted with their value.

9. *Building Construction in Texas.* Austin: Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas at Austin, monthly.
   Reported building permits issued within the permit-issuing places in Texas. Final issue was released in September 1978.

10. "Comparison of commercial electric bills for various demands and consumptions within major cities in Texas" (computer printout). San Antonio: City Public Service Board, monthly.
    Gives costs of 375 KWH, 750 KWH, 1,500 KWH, 6,000 KWH, and 10,000 KWH of electricity and the fuel adjustment cost per KWH for Austin, Corpus Christi, Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, and San Antonio.

11. "Comparison of industrial gas bills for various consumptions within major cities of Texas" (computer printout). San Antonio: City Public Service Board, monthly.
    Gives the cost of 200 MCF, 500 MCF, 1,000 MCF, 2,000 MCF, 3,500 MCF, and 4,000 MCF of gas, and the gas cost adjustment for six cities in Texas.

12. "Comparison of residential electric bills for various consumptions within major cities of Texas" (computer printout). San Antonio: City Public Service Board, monthly.
    Gives costs of 100 KWH, 250 KWH, 500 KWH, 750 KWH, and 1,000 KWH of electricity and fuel adjustment cost per KWH for six cities in Texas.

13. "Comparison of residential gas bills for various consumptions within major cities of Texas" (computer printout). San Antonio: City Public Service Board, monthly.
    Gives costs of 1 MCF, 3 MCF, 5 MCF, 6 MCF, 10 MCF, 20 MCF, and 30 MCF of gas plus gas cost adjustment for six cities in Texas.

14. *Covered Employment and Wages by Industry and County.* Austin: Texas Employment Commission, quarterly.
    Gives total number of covered employees in mining; construction; manufacturing; transportation, communication, and public utilities; trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; services and other; and state government. This publication reports total wages paid in each quarter, along with the number of reporting outlets and includes monthly employment figures by specific industry for Texas.

15. *Directory of Chambers of Commerce in Texas.* Longview: East Texas Chamber of Commerce, three times a year.
    Lists name of president and executive officer of each chamber. Summer 1981 issue was used for chamber information in the *Fact Book*.

16. *General Highway Maps.* Austin: Texas State Department of Highways and Public Transportation, annually.
    Includes a highway map for each county.

17. "Gross product originating in current and constant (1972) dollars" (computer printout). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, 1980.
    Gives gross national product by detailed industrial groups for the United States annually from 1947 to 1979.

18. *Labor Force Estimates for Texas Counties.* Austin: Texas Employment Commission, monthly.
    Gives total labor force, total employed and unemployed, and unemployment rate for each county. Annual summary showing averages is issued each year.

19. *Labor Market Review.* Austin: Texas Employment Commission, monthly.
    Issued for each of the twenty-five metropolitan area labor markets and for the state. Civilian labor force, unemployment, unemployment rate, and total employment are given for each area. Gives employment by major industrial group.

20. *Monthly Failures.* New York: Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., monthly.
Gives number of business failures with total liabilities for Texas and for Dallas, Houston, and San Antonio.

21. *1981 Directory of Texas Manufacturers.* 2 volumes. Austin: Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas at Austin, 1981.
Volume 1 lists Texas manufacturers by company name and by city.
Volume 2 lists the manufacturers in groups according to types of products. Size of companies is indicated by codes for number of employees.

22. *Official Airline Guide, North American Edition.* Oakbrook, Ill.: Reuben H. Donnelley Corporation, monthly.
Lists all scheduled air service in the United States.

23. *Oil & Gas Journal.* Tulsa, Okla.: Petroleum Publishing Company, weekly.
Includes gasoline prices for Amarillo, Corpus Christi, Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, San Antonio, Texarkana, and Wichita Falls.

24. *Oil Directory of Texas.* Austin: R. W. Byram & Company, annually.
Lists names of producers, purchasers, gatherers and transporters and of carbon black, cycling, gasoline, and treating plants and refineries.

25. Plaut, Thomas R. *Net Migration into Texas and Its Regions: Trends and Patterns.* Research Report 1979-1. Austin: Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas at Austin, 1979.
Describes trends in net migration into Texas during the period between 1950 and 1977.

26. ————, and Mildred C. Anderson. "Texas GSP in Current Dollars and Texas GSP in 1972 Constant Dollars" (worksheet). Austin: Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas at Austin, n.d.
Gives revised gross state product data for 1977 and 1978 and new estimates for 1979. It includes current dollars, constant 1972 dollars, and the price deflators.

27. ————. *The Gross Regional Product of Texas and Its Regions.* Austin: Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas at Austin, 1981.
Presents estimates of Texas gross regional product on an annual basis from 1958 to 1978.

28. Pluta, Joseph E., ed. *Economic and Business Issues of the 1980s.* Austin: Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas at Austin, 1980.
Reprints of articles from *Texas Business Review* designed to provide a capsule analysis of the Texas economy and business scene.

29. ————. *The Energy Picture: Problems and Prospects.* Austin: Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas, at Austin, 1980.
Reprints of articles from *Texas Business Review* covering all aspects of current energy policy.

30. *Population Projections for Texas: State, County, State Planning Region and 208 Water Quality Designated Areas.* Austin: Texas Department of Water Resources, 1980.
Gives population projections for every five years from 1985 through 2000.

31. *Real Estate Atlas of Texas.* College Station: Texas Real Estate Research Center, Texas A&M University, 1979.
Includes sections on population, housing, rural land, finances, and education of realtors.

32. *Regional Councils in Texas: A Status Report and Directory, 1976-1977.* Austin: Governor's Budget and Planning Office, n.d.
Lists names, addresses, membership, and officers of the regional councils of government in Texas.

33. *Sales Tax Analysis by County Code.* Austin: Comptroller of Public Accounts, quarterly.
Gives gross sales and number of reporting outlets by county.

34. Selig, Edward, and Diane Burnett. *Texas Energy History: 1979 Update*. Austin: Texas Energy and Natural Resources Advisory Council, 1980.
Includes all information in Source 35 and provides newer information as of 1979.

35. Stevens, Marla, and Ginny Cumming. *Texas Energy: A Twenty-Five Year History*. Austin: Governor's Energy Advisory Council, 1977.
Gives an overview of the historical production, reserves, transmission, conversion, and consumption of energy in Texas.

36. *Summary of Deposits in All Commercial and Mutual Savings Banks: Dallas Region*. Washington, D.C.: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, annually.
Gives amount of deposits by type in all commercial banks, grouped by county and metropolitan area.

37. *Survey of Buying Power Data Service*. New York: Sales and Marketing Management, annually.
Gives detailed information about the population of each state, each SMSA, and each county. Includes projections of population, number of households, and total retail sales for five years beyond date of other data.

38. *Texas Almanac and State Industrial Guide*. Dallas: A. H. Belo Corporation, biennially.
Gives information on Texas history, population, resources, industry, agriculture, etc.

39. *Texas Banking Red Book*. Dallas: Bankers' Digest, Inc., annually.
Lists all Texas banks, their officers, and their financial statements as of December 31. Banks are listed by location. Bank holding companies are included in a separate section.

40. *Texas Business*. Dallas: Commerce Publishing Company, monthly.
Features articles on business trends in Texas. The July 1981 issue includes information on publicly held corporations in Texas.

41. *Texas Business Review*. Austin: Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas at Austin, bimonthly.
Focuses on regional economics and Texas business. See Charles P. Zlatkovich, *Texas Metropolitan Area Profiles*, Joseph E. Pluta, ed., *Economic and Business Issues of the 1980s* and *The Energy Picture: Problems and Prospects*.

42. *Texas County Statistics*. Austin: Texas Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, annually.
Agricultural statistics by county, including data on crops, livestock, government payments, and cash receipts.

43. *Texas Industrial Expansion*. Austin: Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas at Austin, monthly.
Reports new manufacturing firms locating in Texas for the first time and firms that are expanding their present facilities.

44. *Texas Oil and Gas Data*. Dallas: Texas Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association, annually.
Gives production of oil and gas, royalty payments, state production taxes, estimated drilling expenditures, drilling statistics, number of petrochemical plants by type, and employment and payrolls for each county in Texas.

45. *Texas School Directory*. Austin: Texas Education Agency, annually.
Gives names, mailing addresses, and telephone numbers of school districts arranged by county. Average daily attendance is given, as well as assessed valuation and tax rates.

46. *Texas Town and City*. Austin: Texas Municipal League, monthly.
The March 1981 issue gives total assessed valuation, assessment rate percentage, gross and adjusted tax rates for cities and towns in Texas

47. *Texas Vital Statistics*. Austin: Texas Department of Health, annually.
Lists births and deaths by county and city of residence and marriages and divorces by sex and age for counties.

48. *Tierra Grande.* College Station: Texas Real Estate Research Center, Texas A&M University, quarterly.
Includes articles of general interest on real estate in Texas and a table showing number of multiple listing service sales and dollar volume in the larger cities in Texas.

49. Todd, Jerry D. *Texas Insurance Fact Book, 1976.* Austin: Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas at Austin, 1977.
Gives facts about insurance in Texas, including the number of insurance companies by type of insurance sold. This work was updated by a July 1978 *Texas Business Review* article.

50. *Tourism's Top Twenty.* Boulder: Business Research Division, University of Colorado, 1980.
Contains information on advertising, air travel, airlines, airports, etc., and shows ranking of states in various categories.

51. *Traffic Maps.* Austin: Texas State Department of Highways and Public Transportation, annually.
Annual, average twenty-four hour traffic of all types at selected locations. One map is published for Texas and one for each of the twenty-five highway districts.

52. U.S. Department of Agriculture. *Agricultural Statistics.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, annually.
Gives variety of agricultural data for the state of Texas as well as the other states and the United States.

53. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. "BEA Farm Income and Expenditures" (computer printout). Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Economic Analysis, annually.
Gives farm income and expenditures, including cash receipts and production expenses, for the United States, for Texas, and for each county in Texas.

54. ————. "Employment by Type and Broad Industrial Sources" (computer printout). Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Economic Analysis, annually.
Gives employment data for each county in Texas, for each SMSA in Texas, for Texas, and for the United States.

55. ————. *Local Area Personal Income, 1974-1979: Volume 7: Southwest Region.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1981.
Gives personal income by major source for the United States, Texas, the 25 Texas SMSAs, and the 254 Texas counties, as well as the other states in the Southwest Region.

56. ————. "Personal income by major source" (computer printout). Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Economic Analysis, annually.
Gives personal income by major source for each of the 254 counties in Texas, for the 25 SMSAs, for the state of Texas, and for the United States.

57. ————. *Regional Employment by Industry, 1940-1970: Decennial Series for United States, Regions, States, Counties.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, n.d.
Gives total employment by major industrial groups (with some detail within major group) for each county and for Texas.

58. ————. *Survey of Current Business.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, monthly.
Provides current business and economic statistics for the nation.

59. ————. "Transfer Payments by Major Source" (computer printout). Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Economic Analysis, annually.
Gives transfer payments including old age, survivors, and disability insurance payments for the United States, for Texas, for each SMSA in Texas, and for each county in Texas.

60. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *Annual Survey of Manufactures: Statistics for States, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Large Industrial Counties, and Selected Cities.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, annually.
Gives data for selected SMSAs, counties, and cities in Texas and for Texas. Data included are number of employees, number of production workers, value added by manufacture, and value of industry shipments.

61. ————. *Census of Agriculture, 1974: Texas.* 3 volumes. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1977.
Detailed agricultural statistics for each county for 1974 and 1969.

62. ————. *Census of Governments, 1977: Governmental Finances: Finances of Municipalities and Township Governments.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1979.
Gives various finance items, including property tax revenue, for cities in Texas and other states. Updated annually by *City Government Finances in [Year]*. 1978–1979 issue was used for this edition of the *Fact Book*.

63. ————. *Census of Manufactures, 1977: Geographic Area Series—Texas.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1980.
Gives information on manufacturing plants for selected cities, selected counties, SMSAs, and Texas.

64. ————. *Census of Mineral Industries, 1977: Geographic Area Series: West South Central Division.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1981.
Gives data on establishments in Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma that are primarily engaged in mining. Includes data on selected counties.

65. ————. *Census of Population, 1970: Characteristics of the Population: Texas.* 2 sections. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1973.
Provides detailed population information for 1970.

66. ————. *Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Advanced Reports: Texas: Final Population and Housing Unit Counts.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1981.
Gives population and housing unit counts for Texas, for each county, for each county subdivision, for each incorporated place, and for each congressional district.

67. ————. *Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Advance Reports: United States Summary: Final Population and Housing Unit Counts.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1981.
Gives population and housing units for the United States, for each state, and for each congressional district.

68. ————. *Census of Population and Housing, 1980: P.L. 94-171 Counts* (microfiche). Washington, D.C.: Bureau of the Census, 1981.
Gives population by race and Spanish origin, by county, by census county division, by enumeration district, by census tract, and by block group.

69. ————. *Census of Retail Trade, 1977: Geographic Area Series: Texas.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1979.
Gives statistics for Texas, SMSAs, counties, and towns.

70. ————. *Census of Retail Trade, 1977: Major Retail Centers in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: Texas.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1980.
Gives statistics for the central business district and major retail centers in each SMSA in Texas.

71. ————. *Census of Service Industries, 1977: Geographic Area Series: Texas.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1980.
Gives statistics for Texas, SMSAs, counties, and towns.

72. ————. *Census of Wholesale Trade, 1977: Geographic Area Series: Texas.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1980.
Includes data for Texas, SMSAs in Texas, and selected cities and counties in Texas.

73. ————. *County and City Data Book, 1977.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1978.
A supplement to the *Statistical Abstract*. Provides data on states, metropolitan areas, counties, and larger communities.

74. ————. *County Business Patterns: Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, annually.
Gives number of establishments by type for each standard metropolitan statistical area in the United States; includes number of establishments in each employee-size group.

75. ————. *County Business Patterns, Texas.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, annually.
Gives number of establishments by type for each county; includes number of establishments in each employee-size group.

76. ————. *Current Population Reports: Population Characteristics: Demographic, Social and Economic Profile of States: Spring 1976.* Series P-20, No. 334. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1979.
Gives population by age and race, data for households and families, characteristics of black and Hispanic persons in selected states, and income data.

77. ————. *Current Population Reports: Population Estimates and Projections: Annual Estimates of the Population of States, July 1, 1970 to 1979.* Series P-25, No. 876. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1980.
Provides estimates of population for all states.

78. ————. *Current Population Reports: Population Estimates and Projections: Estimates of the Number of Households for States: 1977 and 1978.* Series P-25, No. 807. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1979.
Provides estimates of the number of households for all states.

79. ————. *Current Population Reports: Population Estimates and Projections: Estimates of the Population of Counties and Metropolitan Areas: July 1, 1977 and 1978.* Series P-25, No. 873. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1980.
Provides the most recent nationwide local population estimates.

80. ————. *Current Population Reports: Population Estimates and Projections: Estimates of the Population of States, by Age: July 1, 1971 to 1979.* Series P-25, No. 875. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1980.
Provides population for eight different age groups for each state.

81. ————. *Current Population Reports: Population Estimates and Projections: Estimates of the Population of Texas Counties and Metropolitan Areas: July 1, 1977 (Revised) and 1978 (Provisional).* Series P-25, No. 867. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1979.
Provides the most recent county population estimates for Texas.

82. ————. *Current Population Reports: Population Estimates and Projections: 1977 Per Capita Money Income Estimates for States, Counties, and Incorporated Places in the South Region of the United States.* Series P-25, No. 885. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1980.
Provides most recent per capita income estimates for towns in Texas.

83. ————. *Current Population Reports: Population Estimates and Projections: 1977 Population Estimates for Counties and Incorporated Places in Texas.* Series P-25, No. 856. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1979.
Provides the most recent community population estimates for Texas.

84. ————. *Highlights of U.S. Export and Import Trade.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, monthly.
Includes data on imports and exports that pass through the Houston, Texas, customs region.

85. ————. *Monthly Retail Trade: Sales and Accounts Receivable.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, monthly.
Gives estimates of monthly retail sales by selected kind of business for Texas and specified cities and metropolitan areas. Gives monthly department store sales in selected areas with number of department stores.

86. ————. *Public Employment in [Year]*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, annually.
Gives number of persons employed by state and local governments in all states.

87. ————. *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book, 1979: A Statistical Abstract Supplement*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1980.
Gives data on population, vital statistics, employment, income, construction, agriculture, manufacturing, and wholesale and retail trade for each SMSA in the United States and for each state.

88. ————. *Statistical Abstract of the United States*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, annually.
Provides national data and many state statistics. The excellent guide to sources makes the *Statistical Abstract* a good starting point for any statistical data search.

89. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers and Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, U.S. City Average (1967=100) Unadjusted*. Atlanta, Georgia: Bureau of Labor Statistics, monthly.
Includes purchasing power of the consumer dollar using 1967 = $1.00 and 1957–1959 = $1.00.

90. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Consumer Prices*. Dallas: Region 6, Bureau of Labor Statistics, monthly.
Gives consumer price index for United States, Dallas, and Houston. Dallas and Houston figures are published bimonthly.

91. ————. *Employment and Earnings*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, monthly.
Provides current data on employment, unemployment, and earnings for the nation, for states, and for selected metropolitan areas.

92. ————. *Employment and Earnings, States and Areas*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, annually.
Provides historical data on employment by major industry group for states and selected metropolitan areas.

93. ————. *Employment and Earnings, United States*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, annually.
Provides historical data on employment by industry for the nation.

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